

24 PAGES.

ARMY NAVY GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR JOURNAL. AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXVII.—NUMBER 10.}
WHOLE NUMBER 1867.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
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THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA
IN AUGUST, 1862.*Fitz John Porter's Case from a German Standpoint.*

In August, 1862, Major F. Mangold, a Prussian officer, in the Westphalian Foot Artillery, published in German and Germany, a "monograph," entitled "*The Campaign in North Virginia, in August, 1862.*" This work has been translated into English, but has never been printed in this country. It is a most remarkable production, exhibiting the profoundest research; a wonderfully intimate knowledge of the topography of North Virginia; knowledge extending to the minutest objects connected with the battle-fields he described; a patient and exhaustive examination of every possible source of information and an attention to details of which only a German is capable. It is an addition to the literature of the war which should be given to the reading public of this country. If it fail anywhere, it is in the minuteness of its details, which may weary the general reader, but which gives evidence of the accuracy of the premises upon which the author bases his conclusions. These conclusions are most valuable to an American, being those of a foreigner, who has no party prejudice to overcome, no political organization to serve; who can have no object in view save the establishment of truth; who is, in fact, an entirely disinterested and impartial historian. His work was written at a time when there had been a vast accumulation of literature on the subject of the war from both parties to the contest, and he fully availed himself of this literature. Major Mangold is an excellent English scholar and thoroughly understands the language in which were written the books and other productions he was obliged to consult. His monograph bears such unmistakable evidence of an entire honesty of purpose, of an earnest desire to say nothing but the exact truth, that no one can rise from its perusal without being convinced that the author is to be trusted and that he does not give conclusions without being convinced, after the fullest examination, that his convictions are correct.

His work contains 350 pages of an ordinary octavo volume. The last chapter is devoted to the case of Fitz John Porter. In his preface, after giving some reasons for writing the "monograph," the author adds this:

"I have another reason which I may be permitted briefly to state. In January, 1862, Fitz John Porter, on charges of misconduct in this campaign, was summoned before a Court-martial and cashiered. Porter has persistently asserted his innocence and, as persistently, sought a reconsideration of his case. For the first time, in the year 1878, he has succeeded and the reconsideration resulted in his complete vindication. By means of this proceeding an abundance of fresh material has been brought to light, which gives a new aspect to this campaign. It has so fully revised its history from the very beginning to the last that it may now be considered settled.

"The case of a general, so long in the service, living and suffering for sixteen years under the pressure of an unjust sentence, is, fortunately, not often found in history. Still more seldom is it that after suffering so long a time, such complete and brilliant vindication is obtained. I am compelled to circulate this vindication and to contribute a mite of history in aid of the reparation due to General Porter." * * *

To enable the reader better to understand Major Mangold's remarks a reference to some historical facts seems necessary. The great battle of Bull Run was fought August 30, '62; the Union Army suffered a very serious defeat. The campaign was an exceedingly short one and General Porter had joined Pope's army only three or four days before the battle took place. During those few days, however, the events occurred which gave rise to the trial of Porter. Pope had given three distinct orders to Porter, which he alleged had been disobeyed.

The first sentence of the chapter devoted to Porter's case is abrupt, and without this explanation the whole chapter, separated as it is from the rest of the monograph, might be misunderstood.

Major Mangold devotes the first six chapters of his work to the history of the campaign and ends the sixth with a description of the battle of the 30th of August. In his seventh and last he takes up Porter's case. In presenting them in their English garb the translator has taken the greatest care to make no change whatever in the ideas of the author. The following is not the whole of the chapter but only such parts of it as are essential to give the author's views on the subject.

J. WHITEHEAD.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., October, 1889.

Translation of Major Mangold's Remarks.

In the letter which Gen. Pope, on the morning of the first of September (1862) at 8:50 o'clock, addressed to Gen. Halleck, from Centreville, he indicated in general terms that there had been a lack of cordial and earnest co-operation on the part of the higher officers of the Army of the Potomac. He evidently referred to Gen. Porter, if he did not ex-

plicitly mention his name. It is well known that this letter resulted in a request from President Lincoln to Gen. McClellan that he would telegraph to Porter, or some of his personal friends of the Army of the Potomac, urging them to lay aside all personal feelings and prejudices and to support Pope to the best of their ability. McClellan complied with the President's request and Porter replied by telegram, decidedly repelling the suspicion even of a lack of co-operation with his superior officer. But the fact that McClellan sent this despatch to Porter was afterwards used by Porter's enemies, in connection with one from him to Burnside, as evidence that even McClellan found it necessary to recall Porter to loyalty.

It will be remembered, however, that in the repeated interviews between Porter and his superior officer, when on or off duty, nothing occurred in the conduct of Pope from which Porter could infer that he had given the slightest cause for dissatisfaction. On the contrary, when this despatch from McClellan reached Porter he presented it to Pope, in order to learn whether any complaint, expressed by him, had induced the sending of this singular telegram. Pope declared in the presence of Col. Ruggles, his chief of staff, that he had made no charge against Porter, nor against his corps, and had no occasion to do so, unless it was the march of Griffin's brigade from Dawkins' Branch to Centreville and not to the battlefield, on the morning of the 30th. Porter explained the occasion of the error apparently to Pope's satisfaction. Pope further remarked, however, that Porter had given him some cause for dissatisfaction before his union with the Army of Virginia and referred to a letter which had fallen into the hands of President Lincoln, in which Porter had expressed himself unfavorably with regard to Pope's military ability, had predicted his defeat and had unjustly criticized the plan of the campaign just closed.

This letter was a private one which Porter had sent from Harrison's Landing, at the close of July and before he had any suspicion that he would ever be assigned to Pope. The person to whom it was written deemed it of sufficient importance to be laid before Lincoln. Taking all these facts into consideration, Porter had no reason to expect any hostile action from Pope.

Almost immediately after the battle McClellan assumed the command of the army and on the 3d of September, Pope repaired to Washington where, for the first time, he learned of the despatches sent by Porter to Burnside and from the latter to Washington, the contents of which roused his extreme indignation.

When Porter marched from Falmouth to join the Army of Virginia, Burnside urged him to send constant information of the progress of events. Porter was assigned to Burnside and was therefore obliged to maintain his connection with him. For this purpose, while on his march he constantly communicated by telegram with Falmouth. On the 27th of August direct telegraphic communication with Washington had been interrupted by the attack of Jackson on Manassas Junction. Porter informed Pope that he could telegraph through Burnside, but Pope did not avail himself of this opportunity. Porter therefore considered himself justifiable in still further communicating with Burnside, especially as President Lincoln had expressed to him a strong desire that he should be informed as often as possible, in this manner, of the progress of the army. The despatches of Porter to Burnside were private, not intended for publication and were only sent to Burnside upon his urgent solicitation. But Burnside had great confidence in Porter's judgment and therefore forwarded them to President Lincoln, or rather to Halleck. This was also a private affair between Burnside and Lincoln.

In one of these despatches Porter spoke of Pope in rather a disparaging manner. This, under any circumstances, was unwise, and, as it concerned his superior in rank, it certainly was improper. In the first despatch, sent to Burnside, after joining Pope, he said: * * * "I found a vast difference between these troops and ours, but I suppose they are new. To-day they burned their clothes without the least cause. I hear that they need some good troops to give them heart, and, I think, head. We are working now to get behind Bull Run,* and, I presume, will be there in a few days, if strategy don't use us up. The strategy is magnificent and tactics in inverse proportion." "All that talk," another communication of August 28 stated, "about bagging Jackson was bosh. That enormous gap, Manassas, was left open and the enemy jumped through and the story of McDowell having cut off Longstreet had no good foundation. * * * I think the next thing will be a raid on our rear by Longstreet, who was cut off."

In another of August 29 Porter says: "Pope went to Centreville with the last two"—the corps of Heintzelman and Reno—"as a body guard, not knowing where was the enemy and when Sigel was fighting within eight miles from him and in sight. Comment is unnecessary. It would seem from proper statements of the enemy that he was wandering around loose, but I expect they know what they are doing, which is more than anyone here or anywhere knows." Other despatches contained still more and informed Burnside of the rapidly changing situation and spoke of Pope's orders as being inappropriate and often incapable of being carried out. Porter, too, showed how, in some cases, advantage could have been taken of the mistakes of the enemy. On the whole the impression was made that Porter had a much more correct appreciation of the situation than Pope had. Porter, also, at first, had the belief that the plan, at one time contemplated and partially executed, of uniting the Army of the Potomac with that of Virginia on the line of the Rappahannock and then that both armies would co-operate under the two generals, McClellan and Pope, with McClellan first in command,* would eventually be accomplished. Reference is made to this plan in a despatch of the morning of August 25, in which Porter informs Burnside of his contemplated movements for that day, undertaken on his own responsibility, without orders from Pope. "Does McClellan approve?" In another despatch of the evening of the 26th of August, sent at a time when he was not really under the command of Pope, he says: "Please inform Mc-

Clellan that I may know that I am acting correctly." In others he used such expressions as this: "I hope Mc's" (McClellan) "at work and we will soon get ordered out of this." All these can be explained without implying that Porter was guilty of high treason, or that he ever indulged the thought of treason.

THE CAUSE OF PORTER'S TRIAL EXPLAINED.

When Pope reached Washington on the 3d of September he heard of these despatches and when he had informed himself of their contents he was enraged. Now, he thought, he began to see clearly; he determined to have a reckoning with Porter, and from that time he adhered firmly to his determination that the failure of the campaign should be attributed to treason in Porter and that he should be charged with that crime. Evidently the opinion expressed by Porter in these despatches of Pope's inefficiency as a field officer, was the direct cause of the trial of Porter by the Court-martial.

In a letter dated Atlanta, Sept. 16, 1867, addressed to Gen. Grant, then commander-in-chief, Pope protested against granting a request made by Porter for a revision of his case, and adds this: "The despatches from him, Porter, sent to Burnside,* before and after he joined me, and intended, as he says himself, for McClellan, are to be found on the records of the Court-martial. They indicate a state of mind and a hostility and bitterness, I will venture to say, unparalleled under the circumstances. They present the grossest and most outrageous violation of discipline and military propriety, to say nothing of good manners, which can be found in any official record in this country.† That a subordinate * * * could write such despatches almost surpasses belief. As I said before, it indicates a state of mind capable of anything, and these despatches themselves furnish the completest explanation of Porter's conduct which can ever be given."

This letter gives certain evidence that the despatches were the real cause of Porter's trial. They do not, however, justify Pope's intense indignation. The extracts, which we have quoted, are the parts of the telegrams which would be most objectionable to Pope.

That others did not think so seriously of them, is manifest from one of Burnside's statements, made before the Court-martial: "I have never received the impression from the despatches that Porter was not inclined to do his whole duty as Pope's subaltern. I found in them just what I heard expressed by a great number of the officers with whom I came in contact at that time, namely, a great lack of confidence in the management of the campaign. I saw in the despatches, and spoke of it also to him, an unguarded manner of expressing himself, but nothing which led me to think for a moment that he would not do his whole duty."

After Pope reached Washington and had read these despatches he began to make the alleged insubordination of Porter and the suspicions against McClellan and the other officers of the Army of the Potomac the subject of frequent conversation, especially with Halleck and with Stanton, the Secretary of War, who listened to him with very great favor. On the 3d of September he was instructed to furnish, as quickly as possible, a short report of his campaign, which might serve as a foundation for an accusation against Porter. Halleck was so eager to receive the report that he urged Pope to remain at Washington and prepare it immediately. On the 5th of September Pope forwarded the desired document to Halleck. But, to quote from Pope's report to the Committee on the Conduct of the War: "At this time, influences of a questionable character and transactions of a most unquestionable impropriety had changed entirely the purposes of the authorities. It is not necessary and perhaps would scarcely be in place for me to recount these things here. I shall therefore only speak of the results which followed. The first result was that my report, so urgently demanded the day before in order that the facts might at once be laid before the country and made the ground for a basis of such action as just now demanded, it was resolved to suppress.‡ The reason for this change of purpose was sufficiently apparent." * * *

When national misfortunes arise, public opinion seeks too eagerly for a victim upon whom to lay the blame. Complaint and verdict, at such a time, are too often synonymous. At the particular period we are now considering, definite direction was given to public opinion by the insinuations of Pope, Halleck and Stanton. Suspicions were whispered and accusations believed by many, certainly by the Government, that in the ranks and among the generals of the Army of the Potomac, insubordination and treason reigned and the nation demanded an investigation. An example must be made so that discipline should be restored and disobedience and treachery punished. Nothing happened in the campaign against the victorious Lee, who had invaded Maryland, which could in the least justify the accusations.

McClellan was relieved from command on the 5th of November and the Army of the Potomac quietly submitted. Yet the accusers were not silenced. They became louder and louder, and the necessity of doing something to put an end to insubordination, or to punish it, was discussed in every newspaper. "The sea must have its offering."

It was at such a period that the charges were made against Porter. On the 12th of November he was suspended and ordered to Washington. Then not General Pope, but Brigadier General Roberts, at the time acting as inspector general on Pope's staff, appeared as the accuser. There can be no doubt, however, that General Roberts was put forward as a mere substitute. Pope testified before the court-martial that he was not the originator of

* Porter nowhere says that the despatches were intended for McClellan. He knew that their essential contents might be forwarded to Washington, and since McClellan was in Alexandria, he could well suppose that he would receive information from them; but it nowhere appears that Porter intended that Burnside should send the despatches in full to Lincoln or Halleck, nor does it appear that he was aware of their having been sent, or that he had any information whatever of McClellan.

† Porter's despatches were private ones from friend to friend; not official documents. If, in consequence of their being forwarded to the President, they were placed among the papers of the War Department, and thereby became official paper, that was not Porter's fault.

‡ It was surreptitiously furnished to the press and published on the 10th of September.

* So Pope told Porter.

† Gen. Halleck to McClellan, Aug. 3, '62.

the complaint, and had nothing to do with it. In this statement he was flatly contradicted by his report subsequently made to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in November, 1865, where he says: "I considered it a duty I owed to the country to bring Fitz John Porter to justice, least at another time and with greater opportunities, he might do that which would be still more disastrous. With his conviction and punishment ended, all official connection I have since had with anything that related to the operations I conducted in Virginia."

There was great significance in the fact that Pope did not appear officially as the accuser. According to the military laws of the United States, whenever a charge is made by the commanding general against a subordinate, the Court-martial shall be appointed by the President, but, in other cases, the commanding general shall appoint. In the case of Porter, as Roberts and Pope was the accuser, Halleck had the power of making his own selection of officers of the Court-martial. Even if it be admitted that Halleck was actuated by no unfriendly feelings towards McClellan and his friends, in designingly selecting partisans for members of the court, certain it is that great mistakes were made in the appointment. Three of the members, Generals King, Ricketts and Buford* had taken part in the campaign and could not be unprejudiced. Ricketts and King were directly interested in the result of the case. General Pope stated in his despatch of the evening of the 27th, "that Jackson's retreat was cut off and that he would 'bag the whole crowd.'"

On the 28th he opened the bag again when he directed the corps of McDowell and Sigel to move from Gainesville upon Manassas Junction. Notwithstanding this the union between Jackson and Longstreet could have been prevented had not Ricketts and King, on the night of the 28th and 29th, without orders, left Warrenton turnpike, in the rear of Jackson, and retired to Manassas Junction. The failure of Pope to bag Jackson greatly influenced public opinion, and when Porter was brought to trial it was generally supposed that he was guilty of permitting Jackson to escape. In fact the failure to carry out the repeated order to march to Gainesville was one of the principal accusations against Porter, and to the disobedience of this order was it charged that the annihilation of Jackson on the 29th was not accomplished.

It was plainly impossible to carry out this order because the union of Jackson and Longstreet, known to Porter, had already been secured on the morning of the 29th. This union had only been made possible by the withdrawal of King and Ricketts. These two generals may have been men of honor and of undoubted character, yet they were only men, they could not possibly sit in judgment with unprejudiced minds, for if Porter had been acquitted they themselves might have been arraigned before a Court-martial. Besides this King was a witness for the prosecution. Could any man in such a position act impartially?

In the order appointing the generals composing the Court-martial it was said that no other officers than those appointed could be assembled at that time without manifest injury to the Service. Was there not evidence of undue precipitation in such a course? Did not Porter have a right to complain that it was necessary to appoint two generals as his judges interested in procuring his conviction?

Undue haste was manifested in another circumstance connected with the trial. This certainly should have been avoided in a case like this where the life and honor of a hitherto highly esteemed officer were concerned.

On the 6th of January, 1863, Gen. Hunter, the chairman of the Court-martial, received this order from the Secretary of War: "General—The state of the Service imperatively demands that the proceedings of the Court-martial, over which you are presiding, having been pending for more than four weeks, should be brought to a close without any unnecessary delay. You are therefore directed to sit without regard to hours, and close your proceedings as speedily as may be consistent with justice and the public service."

Not justice to the accused, but justice to the public service, is the motive assigned for this hasty closing of the case!!

The examination of witnesses was concluded on the same day and then three days were allowed to the accused to prepare his defense. On the 10th of January the Court-martial again assembled and the written defense of Porter was hastily read. Forty printed pages in English are required in the proceedings of the Court-martial for this defense and four and a half hours were taken in reading it. The court therefore limited itself to a simple hearing of the defense and withdrew immediately for consultation. At six o'clock in the evening of the same day Porter was found guilty, sentenced, and all was over!!

There were five distinct charges made against Porter under the 9th Article of War:

1st. Disobedience of an order made August 27 directing him to march at one o'clock in the morning of 28th August, from Warrenton Junction to Bristow.

2d. Disobedience of the "joint order" directed to him and McDowell.

3d. Disobedience of an order made at 4.30 P. M. of Aug. 29, directing an attack upon the flank and rear of Jackson.

4th. Disobedience of an order made at 8.50 P. M. of August 29 by which he was summoned to the battlefield of that day; also, that he allowed Griffin's brigade to march to Centreville.

5th. That he allowed Pratt's brigade to march to Centreville.

There were four charges, also, under the 52d Article of War.

[Maj. Mangold particularizes these specifications fully, but it is not deemed necessary to repeat them.]

The despatches to Burnside were not made the basis of the complaint. They were used on the trial, however, as material evidence to show the "bad animus" of Porter, and they were, in this way, more potent in influencing the decision of the Court-martial than could be expected from their contents.

In addition to this there was a general distrust of

*Note by Translator.—The author is evidently misled by a similarity of names. The general, who sat in the Court-martial, was N. B. Buford, a half brother of John Buford, the cavalry leader under Pope.

the Army of the Potomac which, at this time, pervaded certain classes of the community.

On the 7th of July McClellan addressed a letter to President Lincoln in which he expressed his views with regard to the conduct of the war; he stated that in his opinion the constitutional rights of the seceded States should be most scrupulously regarded and that the military power should not be allowed to interfere with slavery. When this letter was made known the radical party in the country was indignant. Then the despatches of Porter appeared and it was suspected that he sympathized with McClellan. Besides, these despatches seemed to be appealing to McClellan to relieve Porter from serving under Pope. All this gave further ground for the universal belief that there was a clique of officers, with McClellan at their head, who secretly favored the Secessionists and who believed that the Confederates would never yield to justice, nor to the power of the Government. The despatch from McClellan to Porter of the 1st of September, in which he begged Porter and all his friends to support Pope to the best of his ability, certainly did not lessen this prejudice. A more unfortunate and damaging despatch for Porter could scarcely be imagined. Lincoln perhaps requested McClellan to send such a despatch because he had seen those of Porter to Burnside.

THE FIRST CHARGE AGAINST PORTER.

It will be impossible in these pages to follow the proceedings of the Court-martial in detail, and to show the groundlessness of the separate charges. It would, essentially, be a repetition of the relation of the events of the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of August. We shall confine ourselves to a few remarks upon particular points of the charge.

It cannot be denied that Porter did not follow the letter of the order to begin the march from Warrenton Junction to Bristow at one o'clock in the morning. We have attempted to show in the proper place that by delaying his departure for two hours Porter could best carry out the spirit of the order, as he could only by that means hope to get his corps to Bristow in such a condition that it would at once be ready for the offensive operations contemplated by the order. The motives which induced him to delay were presented in the representations of his division and brigade commanders, who urged, principally, the exhausted condition of the troops, the unusual darkness of the night and the fact that several thousand Army wagons were moving over the road between Warrenton Junction and Bristow.

Col. Holt, the Judge-Advocate, who prosecuted the case, maintained that Porter's troops had arrived at Warrenton Junction, between twelve and one o'clock at noon, of the 27th, and thus had had, up to one o'clock at night, twelve hours' rest. This assertion was only supported by Gen. Roberts, who claimed that he had a conversation with Gen. Morrell at Warrenton Junction, between twelve and one o'clock. Gen. Morrell denied this statement as regarded the time. Yet Morrell was not credited; the weariness of the troops was not admitted; the unusual darkness of the night was not accepted. The prosecution insisted that there was no unusual darkness until eleven o'clock and therefore there could be no ground for the decision made at ten o'clock not to move the troops on that account. It was also charged that McDowell's corps had passed from Warrenton to Gainesville on the 27th, reaching Gainesville towards midnight, and had not been deterred from marching by darkness. It was not taken into consideration by the court that this corps had marched over an excellent turnpike road, not blocked by immense wagon trains. Moreover the presence of between 2,000 and 3,000 wagons, on the road over which Porter was to pass, was considered to be of little importance, because Pope's aide, who brought the order in question from Bristow to Warrenton Junction, had succeeded in passing over the distance between those two points in three hours and twenty minutes. It was not taken into consideration that he had accomplished his ride between 6.30 and 9.30 o'clock in the evening, partly in the twilight and before the unusual darkness came on; nor that a single rider could wind in and out through a wagon column more easily than could an army corps.

As soon as Porter decided to defer the march for two hours he sent a message to Pope informing him of this decision, and of the reasons for making it. The messenger, who carried this message, took more than six hours to reach Pope. When that general was examined as a witness before the Court-martial he was asked about this message. He said he could not produce it, and pretended that he had mislaid it, nor could he remember its contents except that part which related to the decision to delay; he had forgotten about the reasons stated for the delay. Thus Porter was convicted on this specification.

In the review of the trial, he succeeded, however, in proving that the reasons which induced him to delay were not only real but were very cogent. It was also proved that Morrell's division did not start at Warrenton Junction until towards evening; and it was necessarily admitted that the unusual darkness prevailed as early as ten o'clock in consequence of a rain storm, and was, indeed, very intense. Gen. Ruggles, Pope's chief of staff, himself testified that he lost his way when he went out of his tent to look after some baggage wagons. Gen. Patrick, brigade commander in McDowell's corps, said that about eleven o'clock he was obliged to shut off the turnpike by placing a line of soldiers across it, so as to enable his regiments to pass from the turnpike to the places selected for their encampment. Many witnesses were examined as to the state of the road over which Porter would be obliged to pass, and they all testified that the march would have been impossible in the darkest hours of the night. One witness said that the wagons blocked the road, "like a mass of cakes of ice thrown against the shore." Even when the corps moved at three o'clock, more than six hours were required to pass over about twelve miles in consequence of the frequent blockades, and the column even then was so divided that nearly two hours more were requisite before it was able to deploy at Bristow.

The second specification charged a disobedience of the "joint order." We have said all that was necessary about the purport of this order in the preceding pages. No charge of direct disobedience of the "joint order" was made before the Court-martial, but of a verbal command given by McDowell based upon that order. As has been said

McDowell stated that before he separated from Porter at Dawkin's Branch in order to march with King's division, he said to Porter: "Put your force in there." He testified before the Advisory Board that this was the wording of his order. We have already referred to the indefiniteness, the ambiguity of this expression. McDowell also stated before the Court-martial that by these words he gave an order to Porter for an attack and he declared that Porter was guilty of disobedience. Before the Advisory Board, in his cross examination, he was cornered and was forced to admit that this expression was very vague and undecided. When he was asked in what manner the attack could be made, after the withdrawal of King's division, he was obliged finally to concede that he supposed Porter would act according to his best judgment as a soldier and corps commander.

The third specification charged Porter with disobedience of the order dated 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th of August in which an immediate attack was ordered against the flank, and, if possible, the rear of the enemy. Porter's guilt of disobedience charged in this third specification depended, really, upon the time when the order reached him. Capt. Douglas Pope, aide and nephew of the general, testified before the Court-martial, that he rode away with the order at 4.30 o'clock and placed it in Porter's hands about five o'clock, "perhaps within three minutes after five." Upon this testimony Gen. Porter was found guilty by the Court-martial of this "specification" also.

Upon the envelope of the order which he handed back to the aide and in a report sent away at the same time, to the effect that he would at once carry out the order, Porter marked the time of its reception. Both papers, the envelope and the report, had been "misled" by Pope and could not be found. Now, Gen. Ruggles, Pope's chief of staff, who wrote the order at Pope's dictation, declared that it was his habit to write the date and hour at the beginning of the dictation, so that 4.30 o'clock by no means represented the time at which the order was committed to Capt. Pope. He also stated that he did not certainly know, and could not deny the possibility that there was an intermission in the dictation of the order; so that the time between the date of the order and its delivery to Capt. Pope may have been longer than was required for its uninterrupted writing. Thus the foundation upon which Capt. Pope based his testimony as to the time when he received the order is taken away. But even if Capt. Pope was correct as to the hour when he received the order, half an hour seemed an extraordinarily short time for him to reach Porter, if he had taken the shortest possible route between the two generals. Other witnesses showed this testimony of Capt. Pope to be untrustworthy. Capt. Pope and Duffee, the mounted orderly, who accompanied him, testified that on their journey to Porter they met no troops. Capt. Pope also stated that they rode out from the turnpike upon the Sudley Springs and Manassas road. But about the time that Capt. Pope was passing to Porter the division of Ricketts was marching upon this road. Capt. Pope and his orderly, therefore, could not have then been upon the road, which was the nearest route that he could have taken.

On the rehearing it was proved that Captain Pope, who was then no longer in the service of his uncle, but was located in some obscure garrison and who did not believe that there would be a rehearing of the case, had admitted to his messmates enough to fully show that "his testimony before the Court-martial was untrue." These were the admissions he made to his messmates: That he took the time, 4.30 o'clock, as the hour when he received the order only from the direction at the head of the latter; that he had erred in regard to his ride to Porter; that he needed, "one or two hours" or, "a very long time for the ride;" that he did not reach headquarters until it was fully dark. Furthermore, several entirely reliable witnesses at the rehearing, declared under oath, that they were present when Captain Pope reached Porter; it was at "6.30 o'clock," or "shortly after sundown," or, "between sunset and dark." But, finally, there was brought to light by the Government at the rehearing, a despatch from Porter to McDowell, dated August 29, "six o'clock in the evening." From this despatch it is clearly inferred that up to its date he had heard nothing from McDowell or Pope, and that, at that time, 6 o'clock in the evening, Aug. 29, he was not in possession of the order. It can be readily assumed after all this, that Porter did not receive the order before 6.30 o'clock. At that time it was too late to make the attack. It is true that Porter, immediately after receiving the order, gave instructions for carrying it out. He went himself to Morrell's division, in the most advanced line, and in such haste that he neglected to give the necessary orders to Gen. Sykes, who was in his own vicinity. On reaching Morrell he was obliged to yield to that officer's remonstrances, who made it clear that the preparation for an attack could not be ended until after it became fully dark. So there was an end to the attack ordered by Pope and contemplated by Porter. But this attack could not by any means have had the results at first anticipated by Pope. In fact it could not have been made at all as directed by him on the enemy's flank and rear, but must have been an attack upon the front of an enemy of superior numbers and posted in a very strong position.

As Porter was not found guilty of the fourth and fifth specifications of the first charge it is not necessary to take any further notice of that charge.

THE OTHER CHARGES.

In the first three specifications under the second charge, Porter is accused with shamelessly abandoning his command, and, in the fourth specification, with a lack of energy in carrying out the attack ordered. The Court-martial very soon dismissed the last specification under this second charge; they could not do otherwise, as it was too evidently groundless; but he was found guilty of the three other specifications.

Since the question as to Porter's guilt in respect to the charges under these last-named specifications turned, really, upon the fact whether his conduct upon the 29th was, under the circumstances, strictly military, all these specifications could have been dismissed by the court by accepting the explanation given in the fifth chapter of this work.

*These and all other italics found in these pages are Maj. Mangold's.

It is important in the next place, to consider whether Porter was aware that, "a battle was raging" on the right wing north of the turnpike.*

We have previously seen that from Porter's position, during the entire day of the 29th only cannonading was heard, except that late in the evening there were volleys of musketry, with long intervals between. But there was scarcely a moment during the preceding day, when the firing of cannon was not heard from some point or other, and this was so frequent that those on the spot would become accustomed to it. McDowell, himself, characterized it as the "customary artillery duel from which nothing is accomplished."

Besides this, some generals, who took part in the struggle north of the turnpike, stated that they did not consider the events of the 29th as constituting a "battle." Quotations from these statements have already been given. But even if Porter had received the impression that a battle was in progress there, he had to settle the question, whether, under the existing circumstances, he should march directly to the aid of his comrades, or, by an attack upon the enemy's front, indirectly support the Unionists. He must decide this for himself, so that in criticizing Porter's delay it is immaterial whether a battle was in progress north of the turnpike or whether there were only separate skirmishes. It was evident that he could not march to the north, in face of the apparently overwhelming forces of the enemy opposed to him at Dawkin's Branch. We trust we have demonstrated that he did better by passively maintaining his position, and, through occasional demonstrations, holding fast his antagonist, than to expose his weakness by an attack and assure himself of defeat and of the certain sacrifice of his troops fighting north of the turnpike.

Reference must be made to one point more. In all three specifications it was charged that Porter had retired without engaging the enemy, and in the third specification it was even charged that he had retired to Manassas Junction. This accusation, we know, was groundless; Porter remained in the position he reached when his advance came to a stand, and remained there until he was ordered away on the morning of the 30th. Nevertheless he was found guilty on this specification. The principal evidence relied upon by the prosecution as proof of these charges was the despatch from Porter to McDowell. In this despatch Porter stated that he has received the impression that a battle was in progress on his right wing and that if he heard nothing to the contrary he would return to Manassas Junction. Porter did not carry out this plan, but immediately after sending the despatch made arrangement for an attack, which had the effect of a demonstration, and resulted, on the part of the Confederates, in bringing up Willcox's division to their right wing. To be sure, during the afternoon some movement preparatory to a retreat was made. A brigade of Morrell's division was advanced beyond the railroad to make an attack for the purpose of establishing connection with Reynolds. It returned after learning that it could not accomplish its object. The division of Sykes was massed in front of Bethlehem Church, in rendezvous after Morrell's division had reached its position at Dawkin's Branch. For that purpose the most advanced part of the division of Sykes, which had followed in the line of march, close behind Morrell, was obliged to fall back some distance. Proofs of the charges against Porter were mostly drawn from these movements, and he was found guilty and sentenced. The charge that he retreated to Manassas Junction, therefore, had no foundation; in fact the Court-martial in their verdict struck out the words "to Manassas Junction."

The Court-martial, in rendering their unfavorable decision on the charge of delay on the 29th were greatly influenced by an assertion made by Pope, that the troops of Longstreet, first arriving, did not unite with Jackson until the evening of the 29th, and that the enemy's force opposed to Porter at Dawkin's Branch was only an inconsiderable force, perhaps only a few cavalry scouts. It is astonishing with what tenacity Pope afterwards adhered to this erroneous idea. It is still more astonishing that there should now remain the least shadow of a doubt that Porter had a correct conception of the real situation. To settle the question in judging of Porter's delay it must be determined whether he had sufficient grounds for assuming that on the morning of the 29th there were overwhelming forces of the enemy between himself and Gainesville.

This question must be decided in the affirmative. Porter had observed the distant battle partly from Bristow, and he knew that Ricketts on the 28th had delayed Longstreet in his passage through Thoroughfare Gap from noon until towards evening. Longstreet's column, accordingly, had sufficient time up to the morning of the 29th to be formed into line in the vicinity of the Pass and had only eight miles to march on that day before reaching Jackson's right wing and there could deploy into position for action. When, therefore, McDowell showed Porter Gen. Buford's despatch, according to which large masses of troops, "seventeen infantry regiments," etc., had passed through Gainesville about 8.45 o'clock A.M., and had marched upon the turnpike, in the direction of Groveton, Porter was very well assured that this was the head of Longstreet's corps. The clouds of dust which rolled up from all the roads between the turnpike and the Manassas Gap Railroad indicated that besides the troops reported by Buford there were others, apparently the rest of Longstreet's corps, on the advance towards Porter. To this may be added the fact that there was no appearance that Jackson was abandoning his situation. The noise of the cannonading had remained stationary; at least it had not decidedly retired towards the west. From this it was inferred that Jackson was making an obstinate resistance to the attack directed against him, and it also gave evidence that he had entire confidence that he would be sufficiently reinforced.

There could be no doubt, therefore, that the head of Longstreet's corps had arrived on Jackson's right wing, at least two hours before the advance of Porter and before McDowell's column reached Dawkin's Branch, and it was almost certain that the

rest of Longstreet's corps, at least its main body, had marched against Porter. He could not overlook these facts in making his arrangements for the future.

Out of the 32,000 men, forming the left wing of the Unionists, only the 9,000 men of Porter's corps were ready for use, at the moment, to oppose these apparent preparations of the enemy. Banks's corps of 7,000 were still at Bristow and had had no order to leave. Ricketts's division of 8,000 men was on the march from Bristow to Manassas Junction, but the soldiers were so worn out by their continuous marching, day and night, and by the battle of the day before, that they could not be depended upon for a defensive contest. King's division of 7,000 men was close behind Porter, but was scarcely in a better condition than was that of Ricketts.

Thus we see that a long column of troops, for the most part worn out and scarcely fit for the operations attendant upon an attack, was stretched from Dawkin's Branch almost up to Manassas, and from that point so far as Bristow. This column had encountered the deployed and well formed right wing of the Confederate Army, while, in the line of the Unionists, between Porter's corps and Reynolds's division, which lay at the left of Sigel near Groveton, there was a gap of almost two miles.

This was the military position on the left wing of the Unionists and on the right of the Confederates at the time McDowell appeared at the head of Porter's column and ordered that Porter's arrangements for crossing Dawkin's Branch and occupying the heights opposite should be discontinued.

The attempt to strike Jackson before he could be reinforced had not only entirely failed, but the Confederates were drawn up for battle, while the Unionists were not. The time of preparation for a defensive policy and for attention to the concentration of the army had not only arrived, but had already been too long delayed.

THE FINDINGS AND SENTENCE.

As has been stated the verdict was given on the 10th of January, 1863. Porter was found guilty of a violation of the 9th Article of War, and also of a violation of the 52d Article. He was, on three distinct charges, sentenced to be cashiered and forever disqualified from holding any office of honor or trust under the Government of the United States.

This punishment was severe, but however severe, it does not seem to be at all commensurate with the crime of which Porter was found guilty. According to the two Articles of War to which reference has been made, the court is allowed the widest liberty in fixing the punishment. It can give a simple reprimand, or sentence the criminal to death. In this case the only expiation proportionate to the offence was the highest punishment allowed by the law and that was death. As the court did not dare pronounce that sentence there is room for the presumption that it was not entirely satisfied that its proceedings had been irreproachably just.

The sentence of the Court-martial could not be carried out until it had received the confirmation of the President. Overwhelmed with labors, burdened with cares of all kinds he could not examine personally the voluminous papers in the case. He, therefore, instructed Col. Holt, the Judge Advocate, who had acted on the trial as attorney for the prosecution,* to revise the proceedings of the Court-martial, in the case of Major General Fitz John Porter, and to report fully upon any legal questions that may have arisen in them, and upon the bearing of the testimony in reference to the charges and specifications exhibited against the accused and upon which he was tried.

Certainly this selection of Col. Holt was a most unfortunate one, for no one connected with the trial, not even any of the opposing witnesses, not excepting Pope or McDowell, brought so bitterly partisan an enmity to bear against the accused as did Holt. In this spirit then was the report prepared which was presented to the President on the 13th of January. Trusting to the fidelity of Holt Lincoln accepted his conclusions and could not withhold his confirmation of the finding of the court, which followed on the 19th of January and the sentence became legal and irrevocable.

What Porter suffered from this result only one similarly situated could realize. Knowing that he had acted honestly and entirely according to his best knowledge, he found himself condemned by a judgment he knew to be unjust, to spend the remainder of his days oppressed by a burden of shame and disgrace almost too heavy for human heart to bear. The sentence was not one whose effect lasted only for a certain time until the supposed majesty of the law was propitiated; but it was a punishment hanging over him every day, every hour, every minute to the end of his life; a bitter punishment for treason he knew he had not committed. Truly death, a severer punishment, in the eye of the law, would have been mild in comparison with this disgrace!

But immediately the consciousness of his innocence sustained him. From that time he had only one aim and that was the restoration of his honor which had been trampled in the dust. His forefathers had given an honorable name to the history of his country; this he must transmit to his children, free from the dishonor with which an unjust sentence had tarnished it. In his persistent attempt to secure a rehearing is to be found the best proof that he considered himself innocent. A man conscious of his guilt and that he had been justly punished however loudly he might have protested his innocence would quietly rest under the shame and would be glad to have his crime pass into oblivion. He would not surely have recalled his disgrace to the memory of his fellow-citizens by a persistent attempt made with the greatest publicity to obtain a new trial.

A REHEARING OPPOSED.

Pope and McDowell, in a characteristic manner, opposed Porter's efforts. Would it not be supposed that every honest mind, desirous that entire justice should be done, would have had the keenest interest in bringing the truth to light? These two generals, however, were antagonistic to any rehearing, especially Pope, who opposed it with a vehemence

which in every unprejudiced observer, could only have excited wonder and must have aroused the suspicion that the opposition was not purely in the advancement of justice but was instigated by a direct personal interest. This was undoubtedly the case, for if there were a rehearing and the charges against Porter proved groundless, who then would bear the responsibility for the mistakes of the campaign? The means employed to prevent the rehearing were not the most honorable, as we shall see. In August, 1863, a petition in favor of Porter was presented to Lincoln by several gentlemen of high position, including members of Congress. The next attempt was made by Porter himself in 1867. Perhaps it was fortunate for Porter that these attempts both failed, for, during the war the testimony of Confederate officers could not have been obtained and immediately after the war a thorough examination was not possible; indeed it is very doubtful, whether even then, the testimony so convincing and which led to the brilliant and complete vindication of Porter might not have been wanting.

In 1869 a further appeal was made to President Grant. Immediately when this appeal was made the personal interest which Pope and McDowell had in preventing the rehearing was manifested in a peculiarly odious manner. So soon as Porter's petition became known, Pope published a "Brief Statement of the case of Fitz John Porter." He began it with a reference to the delay of Porter on the 29th of August and a short recital of the circumstances connected therewith, in which the reader will find little harmony with the facts as they appear in these pages. [As this "Brief Statement" has become historical and is easy of access, it will be omitted. After quoting the entire paper Major Mangold proceeds.] Can any one knowing the facts of the case imagine a greater distortion of those facts? It is not possible that Pope, in the year 1869, did not know the facts in the case. How unscrupulous he was in attempting to accomplish his object can be gathered from the circumstance that in the letter (from Porter to McDowell and King,) which he cites in his "Brief Statement," he omitted a very important sentence. In this quotation there must be inserted before the last sentence: "I am now going to the head of the column to see what is passing and how affairs are going and I will communicate with you." From this omitted sentence it is, undoubtedly, to be inferred that Porter, before he carried out his plan of withdrawal to Manassas, would once more inform himself about the condition of affairs and would communicate with McDowell and King. The reader knows that the impression which he received while with Morrell's division, "at the head of the column," was of such a nature that he abandoned his intention of withdrawal to Manassas Junction or anywhere else. Pope then attempts to show that the motives which Porter assigned in his letter to McDowell and King for his contemplated retreat to Manassas, the presence of the enemy in great force opposed to him and the unfavorable progress of the battle on the right wing of the Unionists did not exist. This he endeavors to confirm by the reports of the Confederates, omitting no important passages as he did in quoting Porter's letter.

[Major Mangold makes full reference, with copious extracts, to Pope's "Brief Statement," where that general cites the reports of Stonewall Jackson and other Confederate officers. Among these quotations is one taken from Jackson's report of a serious battle in which that general states, that being pressed by the Federalists, who were making serious and continued attacks upon him, he sent to Gen. Lee for reinforcements. Pope in his "Brief Statement," so says Mangold, would have the reader believe that this report of Jackson refers to a battle fought on the 29th of August. It would weary the reader to follow these details, and therefore they are omitted; but Mangold's remarks which are now quoted are important]. But what is most incomprehensible in the "Brief Statement" is its silence with regard to the fact that the passage quoted from Jackson's report does not refer at all to the battles of the 29th but to those of the 30th, and that by the destructive and persistent attacks* by which, as related by Jackson, he had been so pressed that he was obliged to ask for support, are meant the attack of Porter's corps on the afternoon of the 30th.* Pope thus turned Porter's cannon against himself.

It appears that the extract from Jackson's report was published before the "Brief Statement" appeared, and Pope's attention had been directed to the fact that it referred to Aug. 30, for Pope says in a note to his "Brief Statement": "Fitz-John Porter asserts that the above extract from Jackson's report refers to the 30th and not to the 29th of August." * * * Although no one cognizant of the facts can for a moment be in doubt that the extracts cited refer to the battles of the 30th of August, yet Pope persistently maintained that the 29th of August was meant, and did so when really he himself was in doubt about it. * * *

McDowell testified at the rehearing that in 1869 he had sent the extract from Jackson's report to Pope, although Pope had been in possession of it for two years and had been waiting for an opportunity to turn it against Porter. McDowell, however, had not been satisfied with this, but prepared a pamphlet similar to Pope's "Brief Statement," in which the extract from Jackson's report was mainly used to show that Porter must have had knowledge of several battles on the right wing, and that only his inaction had wrested victory from the Unionists. It can hardly be believed that McDowell, who, on the 30th, was entrusted with the special conduct of the battle, and under whose eyes were made the vehement attacks of Porter's corps described by Jackson, could, for a moment, doubt that the extract referred to the 30th. However, he gave a title to his pamphlet which indicated that it was to be a description of the battle of the 29th. If this were all, the case would be bad enough, but there was more still to come.

When McDowell's pamphlet appeared, Col. Smith, who had taken part in the campaign, on Pope's staff, made his appearance. He had been one of Porter's bitterest enemies. His testimony had been quite influential in securing the conviction of Porter. But, however inclined he might have been to put everything in an unfavorable light, he was an

*One of the charges, in the 2d specification, under 2d charge, was that Porter knew that a "severe action of great consequence was being fought" on the 29th and did not go to the relief of the Unionists.—Trans.

*The Judge Advocate, in Courts-martial, acts as advisor to the court. He retires with the Judges for consultation, even when making up their final decisions and cannot be considered as the attorney for the prosecution in the ordinary sense of that term.—Trans.

*The italics are Mangold's.

honorable man, who would not quietly allow an obvious untruth to be told, even to the disadvantage of Porter. Smith at once and publicly declared that this extract from Jackson's report referred to the 30th and not to the 29th.

By these means the question became public and was commented upon in the daily newspapers. Now, under these circumstances, any honorable man would have done all in his power to have discovered whether he had made so serious a blunder, especially to the injury of another. Not so McDowell. He allowed the subject to pass and did nothing at all to inform himself. When he appeared for examination at the rehearing, and after Jackson's report was laid before him, he was forced to admit that he had erred, and that the extract in fact related to the 30th and not to the 29th. * * *

Thus one of the two men who had set the false report in circulation, when their great error was proved to them so conclusively, declared that he did not see what more he had to do with it; and the other thought it was not his province to clear up the mistake.

Notwithstanding his failures to obtain a rehearing, Porter persistently continued his applications, and was supported by such men as Charles O'Conor, Daniel Lord, Judge W. D. Shipman, of New York, Sidney Bartlett, Benjamin R. Curtis, J. G. Abbott and Montgomery Blair, and, at one time, by the Legislatures of New Hampshire, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

[Before referring to the rehearing before the Advisory Board, Major Mangold recurs fully to the correspondence between Pope and the Count de Paris. The Count had published an elaborate work on the civil war in America, in which he severely criticized Porter's action. In a second edition of his book he acknowledged himself mistaken and relieved Porter from censure. This incensed Pope, and he addressed a letter to the Count which was published in the newspapers of the time. This led to the correspondence between the Count and Pope before referred to. Mangold strongly censures Pope for the spirit shown in his letters, and, at the close of his remarks, relates the fact that the Count stated, in his last communication, that he had been induced by Pope's attack upon him to make a more extended examination of the subject, and that by that examination he was not only confirmed in the conclusions at which he had arrived in the second edition of his work, but, also, that he was fully satisfied that Porter, at the farthest, was only to be charged with an error of judgment. Mangold then proceeds.]

PORTER'S BRILLIANT JUSTIFICATION.

But enough of Pope and his enmity against Porter and all those who undertook to excuse or vindicate him. We will now turn to a more pleasant task, the brilliant justification which Porter received.

In 1878 President Hayes finally granted the request of Porter for the revision of his trial and directed that a Board of officers should be convened to examine, in connection with the record of the trial by the Court-martial, such new evidence relating to the case as was then on file in the War Department, together with such evidence as might be presented to the Board, and to report with the reasons for their conclusion what action, if any, in their opinion, justice required should be taken by the President. The Board was composed of Major General J. M. Schofield, commander of the West Point Academy; Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry and Col. G. W. Getty, of the 3d Artillery Regiment. The Judge-Advocate, Maj. A. A. Gardiner, acted as Recorder, and, at the same time, somewhat as attorney for the prosecution.

The proceedings began on the 20th of June, 1878, and lasted, with various intermissions until the early part of January, 1879. There were in all 142 witnesses examined, 43 of whom were introduced by Porter. We cannot follow the proceedings in detail, but will, however, refer to one circumstance relating to the examination of Pope. In October, Gen. Schofield, the president of the Board, desired that Pope should be summoned as a witness. Porter, of course, could not introduce him, although he was anxious that he should be subpoenaed, as he particularly desired to cross-examine him. Major Gardiner strongly objected to his being summoned as witness; but after a long discussion and after Gardiner had imposed restrictions as to the cross-examination by Porter's counsel, to which they were obliged to submit, the Board decided, Oct. 17, that Pope should be subpoenaed.

On the 18th of October, Gen. Schofield telegraphed to Pope, who was then commander of the Department of the Missouri and stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: "The Board has adjourned to meet again on Thursday next, October 24, when it expects to hear your testimony in the case of Porter. Please bring with you to the examination your despatch book and, if possible, those of the officers of your staff and all the despatches of Porter, at the time of the operations in question." On the day before a telegram had been sent to Pope, which contained a summons to appear as a witness. Pope replied to both on the 21st of October as follows: "I have received your despatch of the 17th, in which you state: 'In view of the fact that the counsel of the petitioner has stated that they believe that justice requires your presence here the Board requests that you appear, as a witness, before them at Governor's Island next Thursday, 24th inst.' In reply I have to say that if the petitioner considers my presence as a witness necessary, he should apply to have me subpoenaed as a witness for him: only as a witness for him, or for the Government, could I be expected with any semblance of legality to appear as a witness in the case. To do so, on the mere request of the Board, would be to place myself in a position not only false, but in every respect extraordinary and unknown to the laws, or to the practice of the civil and military tribunals of the country. Whilst I stand ready to appear before your Board in any position known to law or practice, I cannot appear as a volunteer witness on a mere request and without

knowledge whether I am called for the Government or the petitioner. As you state that I am requested to appear as a witness in the case on the statement or suggestion of the petitioner, it is to be inferred that I am called as a witness for him; but this fact is not distinctly stated, nor does your telegram convey a *subpoena*, but only a request. To a *subpoena* regularly issued to appear on either side I will cheerfully and promptly respond. I am entirely willing to appear as a witness in the case and desire simply to be placed in the same relation to the Board and the parties in controversy as that occupied by all the other witnesses." [A regular *subpoena* was sent to Pope by telegram.] Pope applied to the War Department for instructions, and on the 22d he telegraphed to Gen. Schofield: "I have received instructions from the Secretary of War to remain here until further orders are sent me." The President was then urged to order Pope to appear before the Board, but he declined to make any such order, and this despatch was sent to Pope by the Secretary of War: "After full consideration the President declines to order you either to appear, or not to appear as a witness before the Advisory Board, in the case of Fitz-John Porter, and says, you will determine for yourself what action to take and advise Gen. Schofield promptly by telegraph of your decision."

On October 29 Pope telegraphed the Judge Advocate: "I am informed by the Secretary of War, in telegram of this date, that the President declines to order me to appear or not to appear before your Board, as a witness, but leaves the matter to my discretion. In view of this fact and of the telegraphic instructions of the Secretary of War for the guidance of the Board, a copy of which the Secretary has sent, I must adhere to the position taken in my telegram of 21st inst. to Gen. Schofield. Nevertheless, although the counsel for the Government refuses to subpoena me as a witness, and the petitioner declines to subpoena me as a witness, and therefore I am subpoenaed by neither party, if the Board require any information, in my power to give, or any point brought out in this investigation I will cheerfully give it, either by sworn replies to written interrogatories, or if the Board deem it necessary by appearing in person before it for this purpose, on due notification to that effect."

The question was raised before the Board whether a list of questions should be sent to Pope, but it was finally decided: "As the Board has exhausted its powers to compel his [Pope's] attendance as a witness without conditions, they therefore think it inexpedient to take any further action in the matter." [Mangold's remarks on this part of the subject have been condensed as much as possible, so as not to weary the reader with details. He thus disposes of this part of the case.] Thus the motion that Pope should be summoned as a witness was lost. In view of the position he thought proper to assume against Porter; the disgrace, which in any view that may be taken of the case, Pope brought upon himself by this action, in the opinion of the public, exceeds the injury done to Porter.

A report of the proceedings before the Advisory Board, dated March 19, 1879, was then sent to the Secretary of War. [Mangold quotes very largely from this report, which enters fully into the circumstances of the case, taking up each charge and the specifications and applying the evidence to them; and in each case their unanimous conclusion was that Porter was innocent, and, to use their own words, "in short he had no choice, as a faithful soldier, but to do substantially what he did do." The concluding sentence of the report is as follows]: "Having thus given the reasons for our conclusions, we have the honor to report, in accordance with the President's order, that, in our opinion justice requires at his hands such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the Court-martial, in the case of Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, and to restore him to the positions of which that sentence deprived him; such restoration to take effect from the date of his dismissal from the Service."

[Mangold, after referring to the action of Congress on the case of Gen. Porter, concludes his review of the matter as follows]: When I first studied this period in the history of the civil war in North America, I was firmly convinced of the crime of Porter. I could not believe that nine independent, honorable men, assembled in the capacity of a Court-martial, could have erred. But the tone of hatred manifested in the publications of Pope against Porter first made me distrustful of the justice of the sentence. In the course of more searching investigation, I came gradually to a conclusion which is almost expressed in the work of the Count de Paris. But familiarity with the proceedings of the Advisory Board, and the information thereby daily gained finally forced upon me the conviction that Porter's conduct was entirely correct, and that the sentence passed upon him was unjust. I must accept the final report of the Advisory Board as representing fully and entirely the true state of the case. At the same time I cannot divest myself of the unpleasant conviction that Pope and McDowell have maintained their belief in Porter's guilt against their better knowledge. I will not say that, at the time of the Court-martial, they were satisfied with the groundlessness of the charges against Porter. At such a position every instinct of an honorable man would revolt, and I have, therefore, thought that, at that time, they acted in good faith.

On the other hand, it is impossible to assume that two generals, who took so active a part in the campaign, should not have read and studied all the numerous official papers since published relating to that campaign. If they had done so they would necessarily have acquired at least a strong distrust of the correctness of the assertions maintained to the prejudice of Porter and of the justice of the severe sentence passed upon their former companion in arms. This distrust should have induced them at once to have done all in their power to throw light upon the case, to establish the truth and to remove the disgrace heaped upon an innocent man. I have, alas! been forced to admit that Pope and McDowell have thought otherwise and have done everything in their power to prevent the enlightenment.

If I have succeeded in convincing my reader of the innocence of Porter he will rejoice with me that a complete and brilliant vindication, although tardy, has at last come to one so unjustly condemned.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN J. G. RAMSAY, 2d U. S. Art., left Staten Island on Monday, to be absent for a week.

CAPTAIN C. R. BARNETT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Barnett have settled in Baltimore for the winter.

MAJOR S. T. CUSHING, U. S. A., has returned to Ft. Leavenworth from a pleasant trip to Colorado.

LIEUTENANT EDGAR RUSSEL, 3d U. S. Art., will leave Washington next week on a month's vacation.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

CAPTAIN L. E. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., has returned to Denver, Colo., from a trip to Forts Lewis and Hays.

MAJOR C. L. WILSON, paymaster, U. S. A., rejoined at St. Louis, Mo., this week from a short leave.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., accompanied by Lieut. Dodge, A. D. C., was in Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT E. P. LAWTON, 13th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Little Rock Barracks, Ark.

GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD and Mrs. Butterfield have returned to New York from a pleasant trip to Europe.

1ST LIEUTENANT JOHN A. PAYNE, 10th Infantry, late major U. S. Vols., is now located at No. 40 Wall street, New York.

MAJOR JOHN EGAN and Lieut. O. I. Straub, 1st U. S. Art., of Fort Canby, have been on a visit to Vancouver Barracks.

LIEUTENANT L. P. BRANT, 1st U. S. Inf., has recently changed base from Fort Gaston to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

LIEUTENANT H. L. ROBERTS, 19th U. S. Inf., recently returned to San Antonio from a pleasant trip to the City of Mexico.

MAJOR HENRY MCELDERRY, Surgeon, U. S. A., lately in New York City, on board duty, has returned to Fort Wayne, Mich.

LIEUTENANT W. S. PEIRCE, 2d U. S. Art., was expected to rejoin at Fort Warren, Mass., on Friday of this week from a short leave.

MISS RACHEL SHERMAN, amid many kind adieus from a host of friends, sailed for France on Wednesday to spend the winter in Paris.

LIEUTENANT A. M. HUNTER, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Barrancas, Fla., early in the week from a pleasant visit to Macon, Ga.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK FUGER, 4th U. S. Art., has assumed command of Fort Barrancas, Fla., until the arrival of Major H. C. Hasbrouck.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIGELOW, Jr., 10th U. S. Cav., was to leave Highland Falls, N. Y., this week, en route to join his troop at Fort Grant, Ariz.

CAPTAIN J. C. WHITE, U. S. A., will arrive in a few days in Louisville, Ky., where his marriage to Miss Austin Ford Whitestone takes place Nov. 14.

CAPTAIN H. P. BIRMINGHAM, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is with Troop F, 2d U. S. Cav., en route to Fort Leavenworth, where he has many old friends.

GENERAL J. C. KELTON, U. S. A., contributes to the November number of the *Forum* a timely article entitled "Requirements for National Defense."

MAJOR J. P. WILLARD, paymaster, U. S. A., was to leave Washington this week for Los Angeles, Cal., to report to Gen. Grierson for duty on his staff.

CAPTAIN GEO. F. BARSTOW, 3d U. S. Art., who has been on leave at Newport, R. I., for some months past, is expected to rejoin at Fort McHenry, Md., next week.

MAJOR M. V. SHERIDAN, assistant adjutant general, U. S. A., arrived in Omaha this week and took charge of the A. G. O., Department of the Platte, on Friday.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. CLAY WOOD, of the Adjutant-General's Department, U. S. A., was to leave Washington this week on an extended tour of inspection through the South.

LIEUTENANT H. L. JACKSON, 15th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Buford, who has been visiting friends in Philadelphia, will shortly return to Dakota in charge of a squad of recruits.

NOW THAT Colonel Merriam and the headquarters of the 7th Infantry have arrived at Fort Logan, Colo., Adjutant A. B. Johnson has taken charge of recruiting matters in that vicinity.

UNDER recent orders Lieut. O. I. Straub, 1st U. S. Art., changes base from Fort Canby to the Presidio of San Francisco, and Lieut. J. L. Hayden, same regiment, from the Presidio to Fort Canby.

THEIR many friends in New York City and vicinity will be glad to learn that Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st U. S. Art., and Mrs. Slaker will soon leave the Pacific Coast to spend the winter at Willets Point, Long Island.

LIEUTENANT H. J. RAYMOND, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., is expected at Newport Barracks, Ky., next week to take charge of medical matters there, in succession to Capt. A. R. Chapin, who goes to Fort Yates, Dak.

UNDER recent orders Capt. E. M. Coates and Lieut. J. L. Sehon, 4th U. S. Inf., change base from Fort Sherman to Boise Bks., and Capt. G. O. Webster and Lieut. F. B. Andrus, same regiment, from Boise Bks. to Fort Sherman.

THE seventeenth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association closed at Brooklyn on Friday last. It was a most successful occasion, and none helped more to make it so than Majors John M. Billings and G. M. Sternberg, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Medical Director A. L. Gilson, U. S. Navy. —

LIEUTENANT J. M. CALIFF, 3rd U. S. Art., left Washington on Thursday to be absent for a week.

LIEUTENANT G. W. GOETHALS, U. S. A., has left Chattanooga, Tenn., for duty in the U. S. Engineer Office at Nashville, Tenn.

CAPTAIN H. B. FREEMAN, 7th U. S. Infantry, has been transferred from the Ohio to the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

LIEUTENANT S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S. Art., and family arrived in Brooklyn early in the week from the west and go to Fort Columbus.

The marriage of Mr. George B. McClellan, son of the late Gen. McClellan, to Miss Heckscher at New York on Wednesday, was a brilliant affair.

CAPTAIN S. M. SWIGERT and Lieuts. A. M. Fuller and R. B. Bryan, 2d U. S. Cav., will soon be added to the commissioned circle at Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT W. H. JOHNSTON, JR., 16th U. S. Inf., is contributing to the St. Louis *Republic* an interesting serial story entitled "A Love Star Wearing."

CAPTAIN J. H. CALEF, 2d U. S. Artillery, who is on a long sick leave from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., has been spending a portion of it at Gloucester, Mass.

LIEUTENANT C. B. THOMPSON, 5th U. S. Infantry, who lately finished his tour as regimental quartermaster, has changed base from Fort Bliss to Fort Ringgold, Tex.

COLONEL H. C. HASBROUCK, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Hasbrouck, lately visiting at West Point and Newburgh, will start next week for Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Fla.

LIEUTENANT W. R. DASHIELL, 17th U. S. Infantry, was expected this week at Cave Spring, Ga., where his marriage to Miss Ida L. Pearson will take place on Wednesday next.

COLONEL C. E. BLUNT, U. S. A., has changed his address from N. Y. City to the Arno, 16th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., which will be his residence during the winter.

CAPTAIN J. H. GAGEBY, 3d U. S. Infantry, has opened a recruiting rendezvous at Johnstown and hopes to secure some likely young Pennsylvanians with martial aspirations.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES BRADEN, U. S. A., retired, of West Point, a cultured officer, has been selected for duty at the New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

THE death of 1st Lieut. B. S. Humphrey, 9th U. S. Cav., promotes 2d Lieut. E. F. Ladd to 1st lieutenant and will likely cause him to change base from Fort Robinson to Fort DuChesne.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY C. WOOD, A. A. G., who has been assigned to temporary duty in the Inspector-General's Department, will start in a few days in his first inspection tour in the South.

CAPTAIN W. C. GORGAS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, who has been on field duty in the Department of the Missouri during the summer, is expected to return to Fort Barrancas, Fla., next week.

CAPTAIN WM. B. DAVIS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, on sick leave in New York for some time past, was expected to join at Fort Preble, Me., this week to take charge of medical matters there.

LIEUTENANT S. W. MILLER, 5th U. S. Infantry, lately appointed regimental quartermaster, has reported at Fort Bliss for duty. He is an experienced officer of over ten years' active practical service.

UNDER recent orders Capt. J. W. Powell and Lieuts. R. R. Stevens, W. C. Bennett and W. P. Burnham, 6th U. S. Inf., lately at Fort Lewis are recent additions to the commissioned roster at Fort Riley.

MRS. SHALER, the venerable widow of the Hon. Chas. Shaler, of Pittsburgh, and mother of Capt. Chas. Shaler, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, died at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, Oct. 28, in the 84th year of her age.

CAPTAIN JAMES E. PILCHER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is in charge of medical matters at Fort Columbus as well as at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., until the arrival at the former post from Chicago of Major W. R. Gibson, which will be about the middle of November.

MR. A. N. CHAMBERLIN, for several years telegraph operator at Headquarters Division of the Atlantic, has been kept busy since Oct. 25, receiving congratulatory messages upon the arrival in his family, on that date, of a female telegrapher, who already gives promise of inheriting the dexterity of her father.

MAJOR W. L. KELLOGG, 19th U. S. Inf., has arrived at, and assumed command of, Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala. He is accompanied by his wife and son, W. B. Kellogg, a student of medicine, and Miss A. E. Miller, a niece of Mrs. Kellogg, and daughter of the superintendent of the American Express Company in New York City.

THE Atlanta *Journal* says: "Gen. R. H. Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel 4th U. S. Art., and Mrs. Jackson have gone to St. Augustine. Their old friends in Atlanta deeply regret to see them leave. Fort Barrancas will be in charge of Major H. C. Hasbrouck, as Major Rawles has been relieved from that duty, and will remain in Atlanta, much to the delight of his wide circle of friends, who will be pleased to know that he has been looking for a house in the city for his family, Mrs. Rawles and a son and daughter."

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Oct. 23 says:

1st Lieut. C. A. Johnston, 14th Inf., is expected to return about Nov. 1. Lieut. S. J. Mulhall, on sick list for several years, was before a retiring board last week. Lieut. A. C. Almy, U. S. N., is visiting Col. J. R. Hayden at Olympia. Lieut. Col. John Green, 2d Cav., soon to his home in Columbus to await retirement. Col. Green has been a very popular officer in this Department, and many will regret his departure. Visiting officers on the General Court-martial which met Oct. 22 are Capt. Rawle, 2d Cav.; Capt. Fowler, 2d Cav.; Lieut. Straub, 1st Art.; Lieut. Brown, 4th Inf., and Col. Egan of the artillery.

COLONEL W. E. MERRILL, U. S. Corps of Engineers, is a recent visitor to Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPTAIN S. A. DAY and Lieutenant C. B. Wheeler, 5th U. S. Art., expect to leave New York early next week on a short visit to Virginia.

COLONEL GEORGE L. ANDREWS, 25th U. S. Inf., will leave Fort Missoula, Montana, towards the end of November to spend the winter in the East.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES V. DONALDSON, 24th U. S. Infantry, was married at Ogden, Iowa, Oct. 23, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Putnam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Putnam. Both parties are very popular in Ogden. After a short tour the married couple will go to Fort Grant, Arizona.

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Col. R. S. Granger, retired; Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. Merrill, Engrs.; 2d Lieut. S. D. Sturgis, 1st Art.; Capt. W. H. Merrill, retired; Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merrill; 1st Lieut. Chas. Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Carl Koops, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Chas. L. Philip, 4th Art.; 1st Lt. S. M. Foote, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. E. R. Hills, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. M. F. Harmon, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. J. Bentley Mott, 1st Art.

The Cornell Military Battalion was never in more efficient shape than at present. Lt. H. E. Tuthery, 1st U. S. Cavalry, the present officer in charge, is a strict disciplinarian. First among the changes he has made has been the dividing of the students into 10 companies of infantry, so that he has a well-uniformed and equipped regiment of 400 men, with a lieutenant-colonel, major, quartermaster and staff. Besides these there are two platoons of artillery, a signal corps, and a good military band of 16 pieces. The battalion drills three times a week for an hour—Times.

CAPTAIN J. P. STONY and Lieut. S. M. Foote, U. S. Army, Instructor in Gunnery at Fort Monroe, and the class under their direction, consisting of Lieuts. E. R. Hills, Chas. Humphreys, H. C. Danes, M. Crawford, Jr.; J. H. Gifford, F. S. Harlow, W. S. Alexander, J. L. Chamberlin, C. L. Phillips, M. F. Harmon, J. T. Thompson, C. L. Corthell, G. T. Bartlett, Louis Osthein, John Conklin, Jr., W. N. P. Darrow, T. B. Mott and G. W. S. Stevens, all of the artillery arm, visited Washington on Tuesday and went to the Navy-yard to witness operations in gun making, etc.

In honor of Captain and Mrs. Simpson's twentieth year of married life a number of their more intimate friends assembled at their cozy home in Omaha, October 21, and enjoyed themselves through the medium of progressive high five. Monday evening being their china wedding, the bride and groom of 20 years ago were the recipients of a number of very handsome presents, useful as well as ornamental. Refreshments were served during the evening, and when the various scores were counted it was found that Miss Bache, daughter of Surgeon Bache, U. S. A., had won the first prize for ladies—Excelsior.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, in a letter to the London *Telegraph*, tells the story of an interview with Gen. Sherman, who expressed his discontent with certain critics which have appeared in England, from a high military source, upon the conduct of the campaign. "We had," he said, "to create armies before we could use them in the established and scientific way, and it is unfair and illogical to judge the first two years of our war as if we had been commanding trained and seasoned troops. In the third year we had regiments to lead as good and skilled as commanding officers could ask for, and to the movements then made the rules of military science may be properly applied."

THE marriage of ex-Secretary of State Thos. F. Bayard to Miss Mary W. Clymer, is announced to take place at the home of the bride, in Washington, Nov. 7, and after the wedding tour the bride and groom will take up their residence at Delumere Place in that city, the charming homestead now occupied by Mr. Bayard and his family. The prospective bride is one of the most highly connected ladies in Washington. Through her father, the late Dr. Geo. Clymer, a distinguished surgeon in the U. S. Navy, she is a great granddaughter of Geo. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, one of the earliest champions of opposition to the tyrannical acts of the British King and Parliament, and signer of the Declaration of Independence. On her mother's side she is the granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Wm. Bradford Shubrick, one of the foremost officers of the U. S. Navy.

LIEUTENANT MALVERN HILL BARNUM, 3d U. S. Cav., and Miss Martha Scribner Maginnis, of New Albany, Ind., were married in that city Oct. 24. The wedding was a most brilliant affair. The bride is the youngest daughter of Col. E. A. Maginnis, and a charming and accomplished lady. The groom is the son of Gen. Henry A. Barnum, a distinguished officer of the war, well known throughout the country. The following were among the guests from a distance: Gen. Henry A. Barnum, Mrs. S. P. Reynolds and Reynolds Barnum, of N. Y. City; Mrs. David Lytle and Robt. W. Lytle, of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan K. Barnum and daughter, of Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Fife, Miss Grace Miles, and Rupert Roberts, of Detroit. After the wedding tour the married couple will go to Camp Pena Colorado, Texas, where Lieut. Barnum's troop is stationed.

THE New York *Herald*, in an article on "first nighters," says:

As we pass them in review the most commanding, the most delighted figure is that of the old warrior, Tecumseh Sherman. The front rank he led so well is now exchanged for the front row. The strong hand that wielded the sword is raised in graceful recognition of the pretty actress. Gen. Sherman's peculiarities as a first night attraction are unique and immense. He leans forward in his *fauteuil* and fairly pushes his applause on to the stage. When his hands are idle his tongue wags gleefully with a running commentary of criticism. No one ever says "s-hush" to the general. His voice is taken as incidental music to the play. Not far from his old comrade and generally on the same row sits another fighter, who enjoys these piping times of peace. No first night audience at the old Academy, the Metropolitan Opera House, Daly's, Palmer's or Niblo's is ever complete without this grizzled veteran, and no well conducted conductor would ever think of moving his baton until the Queen of Sicily's crutch was heard coming down the centre aisle.

MR. POULTNEY BIGELOW, who has been traveling in Europe with Mrs. Bigelow, was unable to return in time to attend his sister's wedding at Highland Falls last week, owing to the temporary illness of a member of his family. While in London he received despatch from Emperor William of Germany, inviting him to join the Imperial party on the Emperor's yacht at Brindisi and go with them to attend the marriage of the Emperor's sister to the Duke of Sparu, the Prince Royal of Greece.

THE marriage of Asst. Surg. Jefferson D. Poindexter, U. S. A., to Miss Eunice Symonds, daughter of Col. H. C. Symonds, took place Oct. 26 in St. Paul's Church, Sing-Sing-on-Hudson. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, the Rev. A. B. Jennings, assisted by the Rev. Geo. W. Ferguson of Trinity Church. The bridesmaids were Miss Beatrice Brandreth, daughter of Col. Franklin Brandreth, of Sing-Sing, and Miss Mary Cozzane, of New York. The best man was Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, U. S. A. The ushers were Lieuts. W. V. C. Lucas, J. F. R. Landis, A. R. Beach and H. J. Slocum. A reception was held after the ceremony at "Glendun," the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Virginia Brandreth, widow of Dr. Benjamin B. Brandreth. After a short wedding tour the young couple will go to Camp Poplar River, Montana, the doctor's present station.

COMMANDER B. N. WESICOTT, U. S. N., retired, has taken quarters at Narberth, Montgomery Co., Pa.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. R. WENTWORTH, U. S. N., has quarters for the present at 233 West 44th St., New York.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER ARTHUR PETERSON, U. S. N., is expected soon in Philadelphia on a visit to his parents.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. MENTZ, U. S. N., has returned from abroad and at present is staying at 52 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

LIEUT. JOHN G. QUINBY, U. S. N., is visiting at the home of his father-in-law, Capt. Spottswood, No. 101 Granby street, Norfolk, Va.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER H. E. FAICK, who was recently invalided home from the Nipic, is at 4023 Green street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAPTAIN HENRY A. BARTLETT, U. S. M. C., has been granted one month's leave of absence with permission to leave the United States.

LIEUTENANT W. S. HUGHES, U. S. N., who has been visiting friends in Washington, will return to duty on board the *Galena* at New York.

PAYMASTER I. GOODWIN HOBBS, U. S. N., who has been residing in Newport since his detachment from the New Hampshire, has gone to North Brunswick, Maine.

LIEUTENANT L. C. LOGAN, U. S. N., who has been in Washington, the guest of Admiral Porter, goes to Jamestown, R. I., to bring his family back for the season.

LIEUTENANT JESSE M. ROPER, U. S. N., and wife have taken apartments at "The Gramercy," Washington. Lieut. Roper will be ordered to the *Petrel* as Navigator.

EX-SECRETARY of the Navy, George M. Robeson, formerly Attorney-General of New Jersey, was a candidate for the office of City Solicitor of Trenton, N. J., with a salary of \$1,500 a year.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT F. LOPEZ, U. S. N., has been transferred from the *Theta* to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, on account of ill health, brought on from exposure in the Arctic region.

LIEUTENANT J. C. WILSON, U. S. N., is on a visit for a few days to Washington. He will return to Worcester, Mass., before entering upon duty on Board of Inspection at San Francisco.

MRS. WALKER, the wife of Acting Rear Admiral John L. Walker, will reside in Boston during the absence of her husband abroad. Their residence in the West End, Washington, will be disposed of, if satisfactory terms of sale can be completed.

LIEUTENANT F. J. MOSK, U. S. Marine Corps, was married at Washington, October 23, to Miss Maria Raum, daughter of Gen. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions. Lieut. C. H. Lauchheimer was best man. Owing to a recent death in the bride's family the wedding was a quiet one, only the immediate family being present.

ENSIGN W. G. BULLARD, U. S. Navy, was married at Baltimore October 30th to Miss Ellen Beirne Saunders, daughter of Mr. John Seiden Saunders. The ushers were Lieut. W. B. Caperton, Assistant Engineer H. P. Norton, Ensigns George F. Cooper and George Breed, and Naval Cadet Turner Saunders, all of the Naval Academy.

COMMANDER C. F. GOODRICH, has been detached from duty in charge of the Naval War College at Newport, and given leave of absence for one year, with permission to cross the sea. The New York *Tribune* says: It is understood that he is to be associated with Commander Robley D. Evans, in looking after the business interests of ex-Secretary Whitney in Europe.

The following naval officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Comdr. Edwin White, Ensign L. M. Garrett, Lieut. J. C. Wilson, Ensign John E. Craven, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Brownson, Naval Constructor R. Gatewood, Ensign Phillip Andrews, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, Lieut. J. S. Newell, Ensign W. L. Burdick, Lieut. F. W. Coffin, P. A. Surgeon F. Anderson, Carpenter J. S. Waltemeyer, Commodore F. M. Ramsay, Comdr. C. D. Sigsbee and Lieut. W. Goodwin.

THE News-Letter of Oct. 19 says: "A pretty wedding will take place at St. Luke's Church, San Francisco, next week, when Miss Tazie Harrison will be married to Lieut. E. W. Eberle, U. S. N. The bridesmaids, of whom there will be five, are some of the prettiest girls in society, and the groom and his attendants will all appear in full uniform. There is something very attractive in the glitter of gold lace, and the occasions upon which it is now seen in social affairs being exceedingly rare, civilian's dress

being considered as more the correct thing. So that when it is, it is all the more admired from its rarity, as well as adding greatly to the brilliancy of the scene in which it appears."

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, Washington, D. C., was the scene of a fashionable and unusually pretty wedding at noon on Oct. 24, the contracting parties being P. A. Engr. Warner B. Bayley, U. S. N., and Miss Annette Williamson, daughter of Gen. James A. Williamson, of Washington, D. C. P. A. Engr. C. W. Rae performed the duties of best man, and Surg. Ruth, Ensigns Rodgers and Alger, and Mr. Stevens, of the Japanese Legation, of ushers. At the close of the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents, after which the happy couple left for a two weeks' journey through New York State and Canada. Upon their return they will reside in Washington, Mr. Bayley being on duty with the Fish Commission.

RECENT DEATHS.

MAJOR MORSE K. TAYLOR, U. S. A., retired, who died at his home in San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 20, joined the 1st Michigan Infantry in 1847, and served until July, 1848, thus being a Mexican veteran. When the war broke out he joined the 26th Illinois Volunteers as surgeon, and in August 1862 was mustered out to accept the appointment of surgeon, U. S. V. In this capacity he served until Oct. 12, 1865, receiving the brevet of lieutenant colonel for his faithful and meritorious services. In 1867, he was appointed assistant surgeon, U. S. A., with the rank of Captain, promoted major and surgeon in 1882, and was retired for age May 14, 1887. Concerning him the San Antonio *Express* says: Since his retirement he has been engaged in practice in San Antonio with his son. His death is a heavy blow to our community. He had thoroughly enlisted himself in the interests of the city of his adoption and was always among the foremost in any movement of progress. His funeral took place Oct. 22, with military honors, the body being interred in the National Cemetery.

1ST LIEUTENANT BALLARD S. HUMPHREY, 9th U. S. Cavalry, dropped dead in Omaha, Oct. 28, from a stroke of apoplexy. He was a veteran soldier, enlisting in the 1st Artillery in 1857, and in October, 1862, being then a 1st sergeant, he was promoted 2d lieutenant, 1st Artillery, and attained the grade of 1st lieutenant in June, 1864. In January, 1871, he was honorably mustered out under the act of July 15, 1870, and in December, 1872, came back to the Army as 2d lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, and was promoted 1st lieutenant June 24, 1879. He was the senior in his grade in the regiment. He had an excellent war record, was severely wounded at the assault of Port Hudson, for his gallantry at which he received the brevet of captain. At the time of his death he was in Omaha on duty connected with the purchase of cavalry horses for his regiment.

JAMES PRESCOTT JOULE, who died in England on the 11th of October, is the man to whom the scientific and mechanical world is indebted for determining the mechanical equivalent of heat and the relations between heat and power. Researches conducted with the most elaborate apparatus, and carried out on many parallel lines, have only been able to establish a trifling correction on the figures announced by Mr. Joule in 1840, at the age of twenty one, and to the end of time his great determination will pass under the name of Joule's Equivalent. It will form the groundwork of the calculations of the engineer, the chemist and the electrician, and will be a lasting monument to their author. Dr. Joule was in his 71st year, having been born Dec. 25, 1818. He lived the most retired life, partly from weak health and partly from his native modesty; was honored at home and abroad, and he had conferred upon him all the scientific and learned honors of all the important bodies. Gold medals and other marks of appreciation were showered upon him, including those of the Royal Society and Society of Art. A pension of £200 was conferred upon him in 1878.

CAPTAIN EDWARD CONLON, recently deceased, while United States Consul at San Juan, Puerto Rico, served in the Navy from 1861 until 1868, and was honorably discharged as Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander. He was appointed as Consul in 1869 by President Grant, upon the request of Admiral Porter, and held the office over 20 years, and was 81 years of age at the time of his death. He was in receipt of a full pension for disability, besides his salary as Consul, and leaves an estate of the estimated value of \$35,000.

THE REMAINS of the late Gen. S. D. Sturgis, U. S. Army, arrived in Washington Oct. 25, and were interred in the Arlington National Cemetery Oct. 26. They were received by Gen. Vincent from the Headquarters of the Army, Major Huxford, representing Gen. Manderson, commander of the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and escorted to Arlington by officers of the Army and Navy, and cavalry troops from Fort Myer under the command of Col. Carpenter, U. S. A.

HENRY C. WHITE, who died at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 25, was appointed to the Navy in 1861, attained the grade of master in 1866, lieutenant in March, 1868, and lieutenant-commander in December, 1878. He resigned June 1, 1884.

Mrs. MARY COOK WILSON, aunt of Major Geo. W. McKee, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., died Oct. 19, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., in the 81st year of her age.

Mr. WM. ROSS CUNNINGHAM, who died Oct. 20 at Washington, was an uncle of Gen. J. C. Kelton, U. S. Army.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal)
NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANAPOLIS, Md., October 28, 1889.

The examinations for the month have already begun and will continue until Nov. 4, the first class examination in navigation ending them. The latter study seems to have its usual effect on the first class's marks, for eight (8) or ten (10) are "projected" (as one of them remarked to the writer) each week. The cadet engineers, or division B, of the first class, also seem to be sufferers in their own particular branch, for two of the three persons composing it, were "projected frigidly" in steam engineering. Other classes are also struggling and dreading the near approach of the examinations.

There has been no little excitement over several cases of bazing, two of which are now under consideration.

A court was called to sit, and was composed of Comdr. Henry Glass, Lieut.-Comdr. Ass. Walker, and Lieut.-Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze, with Lieut. Richard Wainright, as Judge Advocate. The first case was that of Cadet McReavy, who was defended by Lieut. J. H. Briggs. As Cadet McReavy insisted on going on the stand for his own defence, contrary to the advice of his counsel, Lieut. Briggs dropped the case and Cadet McReavy was returned to the *Saints*, where he is now confined. No official announcement of the decision of the court has yet been made in his case, but it is universally conceded that his chances are very poor.

The case of Cadet Arison was then brought up under the same court with the exception of Comdr. Glass, whose place was filled by Comdr. C. D. Sigbee, Cadet Arison objecting to Comdr. Glass, as it was he who preferred the charges.

Ensign Ernest Wilkinson and Mr. Monroe of Annapolis, acted for the defence and he was acquitted of the charge of standing Cadet Bissett on his head.

It was at first supposed that Cadet Johnson, whose worthy conduct was related in our letter of Oct. 10, was the prime mover in giving evidence. Some at first thought that he was a detective, that rumor has been sending to the academy every year. It now appears, however, that the evidence was not given by him but by outside parties.

The hops will be fewer in number this year than heretofore, the extra Saturdays being given to "stay" and to amateur theatricals. The dates for the cadets' hops are Nov. 27 and 30, Dec. 14 and 31, Jan. 11 and 25, and Feb. 5. The hops of Nov. 27 and Dec. 31 will be 12 o'clock hops, and the rest 11 o'clock. The officers' hops will be given Dec. 7 and 24, Jan. 4 and 15 and Feb. 1.

The gymnasium has undergone a complete overhauling and new apparatus has been introduced with the intention of making it as complete as space will admit. The principal feature is the new running track, which now extends around the circumference of the building, where the old corridor was. It is covered with felt and 17 laps make a mile, whereas 24 of the old course made a mile.

A wall is being built across the Government farm with a view to tearing away the N. W. wall of the Academy, extending the S. W. wall to the bridge, and thus enclosing the cemetery in the limits of the Academy. This will give room for additional officers' quarters and improve the appearance greatly.

The First Class have been having target practice at a 100 and 150-yard target, under Lieut. Bowman, and some very good records have been made, notably those of Cadets Nevill, Schofield, Radford and Dismukes.

The good results of the great gun firing on the Wyoming can be explained in no other way than that the cadets are good small-arm marksmen; for there is everything to contend with, the guns are old and worn out and condemned powder is alone used, both of which are factors which tend to increase the probability of poor fire. But they surmount these difficulties and obtain some very good results.

Lieut. Hosley and wife are now at the Academy and are living with Lieut. Comdr. Ass. Walker at No. 2 Blake Row. They were greeted on their return by Lieut.-Comdr. Walker and Ensign E. E. Capehart and wife, and given a quiet dinner party thus making the new bride appear at home immediately. Mrs. Hosley, nee Miss Genoway Paul, of Washington, is a charming lady, and Lieut. Hosley is to be congratulated on his choice. She was the belle of several of the hops last winter, and is universally liked by all.

Mrs. E. E. Capehart and Mrs. Hosley spent Saturday in Baltimore doing their fall shopping. Mrs. Lieut.-Comdr. Sperry and children have returned from their summer vacation. Mrs. Richard Gatewood has returned from the Adirondacks, after a delightful summer spent at that place.

Mrs. Lieut. Lee Holcombe will return soon from her old home in Virginia, and will spend the winter in Annapolis.

Miss Shaw has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ensign Harlow for the past two weeks, but she returned, after making many friends, to her home in St. Louis, Mo.

Naval Cadet Geo. L. Ferrier spent Sunday in Annapolis on his way to join the *Kearsarge* in New York, after having spent three weeks at his home in Indiana.

Mrs. Comdr. Sigbee and Mrs. Lieut. Peck spent several days of last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. General Lockwood, of Washington.

Comdr. and Mrs. P. F. Harrington are now residing in Annapolis at Mrs. Iglesias'.

Mrs. Collins, the sister of Lieut. Cuttler, is now staying at the residence of the latter.

Mrs. and Miss Harman, mother and sister of Dr. Harman, have not yet returned from their Eastern Shore home, but are expected soon.

It was with regret that the many friends of Mrs. Captain Bartlett learned that she was recently the victim of quite a serious accident. While riding in the Bois-de-Bologne, Paris, she was thrown from her carriage and had her arm fractured. The worthy captain will leave shortly to bring her home.

The foot ball grounds have been marked off and the goals erected. Last Saturday a game was played with the St. John's College team of Annapolis. The St. John's team was composed of Hicks, full back; Adams and Trenchard, half backs; Stewart, quarter back; Cissel, centre; Freeman and Johnston, guards; Jamar and Noble, tackles; Neidiger (captain) and Ramsburg, end rushers. All but Jamar, Cissel, and Stewart were old men on the team.

The Academy team was composed of Ford ('91), full back; Catlin ('90) (captain) and Enrich ('91), half backs; Sullivan ('90), quarter back; Irwin ('91), centre; Gartley ('90) and Trench ('90), guards; Ritter ('90) and Williams ('90), tackles; Bailey ('90) and Latimer ('90), end rushers.

The game began by a kick off by the cadets, making about 7 yards. The first half was finished and the score stood 10 to 0 in favor of the St. John's. Great howls arose from the St. John's at the success of their team; but the team as a whole played poorly.

The second half began, and the Cadets played fast and like demons. The first twelve minutes gave them two touch downs and a goal, and these were followed by two more touch downs and another goal, making the score at the end of the game 20 to 10 in favor of the Cadets.

During the second half four of the St. John's people were compelled to leave the field, two, Cissel and Hicks, being seriously injured. Cissel was kicked in the back and Hicks sprained his knee and shoulder. The other two left from exhaustion and loss of blood. Not a cadet was injured except Catlin, who received a slight bruise on the leg, and Gartley, who smashed his nose. All the St. John's people were compelled to remain in bed during the following day, but the Cadets could have played another game.

The Cadets play Georgetown College next Saturday, and are confident that they can make an excellent showing.

CAPTAIN C. A. CURRIS, U. S. A., in St. Nicholas for November, tells a very interesting story of a horse he was once persuaded to buy when he was stationed at Prescott, Arizona, in 1881, and which proved to be worth its weight in gold, a very Chevalier Bayard of a horse in fact, without fear and without reproach, with "wonderful intelligence and almost human discernment." He is the hero of the story—the men are only accessories.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

G. O. 78, H. Q. A., Oct. 12, 1889.

The following tables are published for the information of the Army:

1. The competitors named are announced as the winners of the prizes prescribed in Paragraphs 600 and 602, Small Arms Firing Regulations.

2. The first three competitors and the first three named in the table are announced as the winners of the prizes prescribed in Paragraph 605, Small Arms Firing Regulations.

3. The marksman named in Table VI, having fulfilled the conditions prescribed in Paragraph 606, Small Arms Firing Regulations, are hereby transferred to the class of distinguished marksmen."

[The tables are omitted, as full accounts of the rifle practice of 1889 throughout the whole Army have already appeared in the JOURNAL.]

G. O. 79, H. Q. A., Oct. 30, 1889.

Publishes regulations to carry into effect the 3d and 4th sections of the act approved June 18, 1878, providing for the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers, substituted for those heretofore published.

[We shall publish the order another week. A synopsis of it is given elsewhere.]

CIRCULAR, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Oct. 26, 1889.

The following decision, approved by the Major General Commanding the Army, July 31, 1889, is hereby published for general information:

When the method prescribed in paragraph 547, Small Arms Firing Regulations, is applied to the individual skirmish firing, it appears so give a figure too large by one half, when taken in comparison with the one found in the known distance firing. Since some men fire forty, and others eighty shots during the skirmish firing, it would seem that to reduce the average per cent, to the same basis as for the known distance firing, it would be necessary to divide the sum of the scores made by the men firing forty shots by two, and that of the men firing eighty shots by four, adding these quotients together, and dividing them by the number of men firing.

By command of Major-Gen. Howard:

Wm. D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adj't.-General.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Wood, A. A. G., will report to the Insp.-General for temporary duty in the Insp.-General's Dept. (S. O., Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Wood, A. A. G., will proceed to Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Augusta Arsenal and Atlanta, Ga., on inspection duty; and also the Bishop School, Orange County, N. C.; South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C.; North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga.; University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.; and Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg, Va., for the purpose of inspecting those institutions (S. O., Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Wood, A. A. G., after visiting the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., will proceed to Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark., on inspection duty, before visiting the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Virginia, Blacksburg, Va. (S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

Major J. P. Sanger, I. G., will make the annual inspection of the Kansas Agricultural College, Fort Riley, the Camps at Guthrie and Oklahoma City, Fort Reno, Camp Wade near Lisbon, Forts Sill and Gibson, Little Rock Bks. and Fort Sheridan (S. O., Oct. 21, Dept. M.)

Major Peter D. Vroom, I. G., will make an inspection of the post of Fort Omaha (S. O. 102, Oct. 23, D. Plate.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M., Helena, is designated to receive and distribute 77 horses for the cavalry to be delivered under contract (S. O. 123, Oct. 24, D. Dak.)

The following assignments to duty and changes in the stations of officers of the Q. M. Dept. are ordered: Capt. John McE. Hyde, A. Q. M., recently appointed, will proceed from Fort Niobrara, Neb., to Davids Island, N. Y., for assignment to the duties heretofore performed by the late Capt. George H. Cook, A. Q. M., deceased; Capt. Theodore E. True, A. Q. M., recently appointed, will proceed from Fort Sherman, Idaho T., to Los Angeles, Cal., for assignment to duty as assistant to the chief Q. M. of that department, to relieve Capt. Chas A. Booth, A. Q. M.; Capt. Booth will report to the commanding general Div. of the Pacific for assignment to duty as assistant to the chief Q. M. of that division and the Dept. of California, relieving Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., who will proceed to New York City and report to Lieut.-Col. Richard N. Batchelder, D. Q. M. G., depo. Q. M., for duty in his office (S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

Comy, Sergt. Albert Kehrls, Fort Myer, will proceed to Camp Poplar River for duty, relieving Comy, Sergt. Benjamin Fillmore, who will proceed to Fort Missoula for duty. Comy, Sergt. Jas. M. Hill, Fort Spokane, will proceed to Vancouver Bks. for duty, relieving Comy, Sergt. Wm. Bolton, who will proceed to Fort Spokane for duty (S. O., Oct. 29, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, Pay Dept., will pay the troops at Fort Sheridan, Rock Island Arsenal, Forts Wayne, Mackinac and Brady (S. O. 102, Oct. 24, Div. M.)

Payments will be made, to include Oct. 31, as follows: Lieut.-Col. Wm. R. Gibson, D. P. M. G., at the Post of San Antonio; Major Jas. R. Roche, paymr., at Forts Blas, Hancock and Davis and Camp Pena Colorado; Major William Arthur, paymr., at Fort Clark, Camp Del Rio, Camps at Eagle Pass and Langtry; Major DeWitt C. Poole, paymr., at Forts

Brown, Ringgold and McIntosh (S. O. 71, Oct. 21, D. Texas.)

Major Wm. F. Tucker, paymr., will proceed to Fort Myer, Washington Bks., Fort McHenry, and Fort Monroe to pay the troops to Oct. 31 (S. O., Oct. 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three days is granted Major John P. Baker, Omaha (S. O. 102, Oct. 23, D. Platte.)

The troops in the Dept. of Missouri will be paid, to include the muster of Oct. 31, as follows: At the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison and at the Ordnance Depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by Col. W. A. Rucker, A. P. M. G.; at the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and St. Louis Powder Depot at Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Little Rock Bks. and Hot Springs, Ark.; Forts Gibson, Sill and Reno, and the troops at Camp Wade, Oklahoma City and Guthrie, I. T., by Major C. I. Wilson, paymr.; at Forts Logan and Lyon, Colo.; Forts Supply, I. T., and Elliott, Texas, and Forts Lewis and Crawford, Colo., in the order named, by Major D. N. Bash, paymr.; at Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Hays, Kas., by Major G. R. Smith, paymr. (S. O. 158, Oct. 25, Dept. M.)

Medical Department.

So much of S. O. 241 as relates to Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, surg., is amended to read: Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, surg., is relieved from further duty in the Div. Atlantic, and will report to the Major General Commanding the Army for duty in Washington (S. O., Oct. 29, H. Q. A.)

S. O. 241 is amended to grant Major Robert M. O'Reilly, surg., leave for six months, with permission to leave the U. S., to take effect Nov. 1 (S. O., Oct. 29, H. Q. A.)

Col. Basil Norris, medical director, will proceed, on public business, to Benicia Bks. (S. O. 91, Oct. 17, D. Cal.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect from the date of being relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, is granted Major Joseph R. Gibson, surg. (S. O., Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Upon the arrival of Capt. Wm. C. Gorgas, asst. surg., at Fort Barrancas, Capt. Walter D. McCaw, asst. surg., will return to Fort McPherson, Ga. (S. O. 249, Oct. 31, Div. A.)

So much of S. O. 242 as directs Capt. Louis M. Mau, asst. surg., to report for duty at Fort Stanton, N. M., to relieve Capt. Marcus E. Taylor, asst. surg., is revoked, and Capt. Taylor will proceed to Boise Bks., Idaho, as soon as medical attendance shall be provided for Fort Stanton (S. O., Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surz. Francis W. P. Butler will proceed from Edgefield, S. C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report in person to the commanding general Dept. of Missouri for assignment to duty (S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

The following changes are ordered: Capt. Wm. J. Wakeman, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla and will report to the C. O. Fort Bidwell for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Henry J. Raymond, asst. surg., who will report to the C. O. Newport Bks. for duty. Capt. Alonzo R. Chapin, asst. surg., Newport Bks., will report to the C. O. Fort Yates for duty. Capt. Wm. C. Shannon, asst. surg., Fort Yates, will report to the C. O. Fort Apache for duty. 1st Lieut. Paul Clendenin, asst. surg., Fort Mcintosh, will report to the C. O. Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., for duty, relieving Capt. Peter R. Egan, asst. surg., who will report to the C. O. Fort Mcintosh for duty. So much of S. O. 241 as directs Capt. Louis Brechemain, asst. surg., to report for duty at Fort Apache is revoked. He will report to the C. O. Presidio of San Francisco for duty (S. O., Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

The troops in Div. Atlantic will be paid on muster of Oct. 31 as follows: Col. Rodney Smith, A. P. M. G.—Governor's Island, Davids Islands, Frankford Arsenal, Watervliet Arsenal and Plattsburgh Bks.; Major Asa B. Carev, paymr.—Fort Trumbull, Fort Adams and West Point; Major Culver C. Stiffen, paymr.—Willets Point, Fort Schuyler, Fort Ontario, Madison Bks. and Sandy Hook; Major Geo. W. Baird, paymr.—Fort Warren, National Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Fort Preble and Keenebeek Arsenal; Major Francis S. Dodge, paymr.—Forts Columbus, Wood, Wadsworth and Hamilton; Major John S. Witcher, paymr.—Allegheny Arsenal, Columbus Bks., Newport Bks., Indianapolis Arsenal and Forts Porter and Niagara; Major W. H. Comey, paymr.—Fort McPherson, Jackson Bks., Mt. Vernon Bks., Fort Barrancas, St. Francis Bks. and Augusta Arsenal (S. O. 245, Oct. 26, Div. A.)

Capt. Wm. C. Gorgas, asst. surg., is relieved from temporary field duty in the Dept. Missouri, and will rejoin his proper station, Fort Barrancas (S. O., Oct. 28, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. H. P. Birmingham will accompany Troop F, 2d Cav., as medical officer, to Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 125, Oct. 14, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. F. J. Ives, asst. surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Camp at Oklahoma City and will return to Fort Lyon (S. O. 154, Oct. 21, Dept. M.)

A. Surg. T. B. Chase is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Sill and will return to Fort Reno (S. O. 154, Oct. 21, Dept. M.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 10, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Julian M. Cabell, asst. surg. (S. O., Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward John Tomamichel, Fort Supply, will be sent to Hot Springs to enter the General Hospital (S. O., Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. George W. Goethals, C. E., will proceed from Chattanooga to Nashville and take station temporarily (S. O. 69, Oct. 28, C. E.)

Signal Corps.

Mr. Charles B. Tuch will proceed to Baltimore and carry out the special instructions of the Chief Signal Officer (S. O. 124, Oct. 25, Sig. Office.)

Capt. Wilford H. Wilson will proceed from Cincinnati to Kansas City and report for duty (S. O. 125, Oct. 29, Sig. Office.)

Chaplains.

The leave granted Chaplain Thomas W. Barry is extended one month (S. O., Oct. 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 20 days is granted Chaplain George W. Simpson (S. O. 72, Oct. 24, D. Texas.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brisbin.

Hdtrs., B., D., E., G., and M., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. and I., Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C., E., and H., Ft. Mississinewa, Mont.; K., Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Major Henry Carroll, Fort Custer, is designated to inspect and select horses for the cavalry to be delivered at Barretts Station under contract. Senior Vet. Surg. Richard B. Corcoran, 8th Cav., will report to Major Carroll to assist (S. O. 123, Oct. 24, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdtrs., B., E., H., I., and M., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A. and K., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C. and G., Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D., Boise Bks., Idaho; F., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L., Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Troop F (Swigert's) will proceed by rail to Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 123, Oct. 14, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdtrs., C., E., and M., Ft. Clark, Tex.; B., G., and I., San Antonio, Tex.; C. and Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H., Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I., and M., Ft. Brown, Tex.; A., Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E., Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdtrs., E., and L., Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A., F., I., and M., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C. and M., Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D., Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B., Ft. Myer, Va.; K., Ft. Verde, Ariz.; G., San Carlos, Ariz.

Capt. Stanton A. Mason will repair to Jefferson Barracks and report for assignment to recruiting duty (S. O., Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdtrs., B., C., G., and K., Ft. Reno, Ind.; T., E. and H., Ft. Elliott, Tex.; B. and L., Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A., F., and I., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Major L. H. Carpenter will inspect Q. M. stores, C., C. and G., E., and O. and O. stores at Fort Myer, for which the C. O. Troop B, 4th Cav., is responsible (S. O. 248, Oct. 30, Div. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Maj. Gerald Russell (S. O. 158, Oct. 25, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 15, is granted Capt. E. M. Hayes (S. O. 158, Oct. 25, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdtrs., A., C., F., H., I., and K., Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E. and M., Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D. and L., Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B., Ft. Myer, Va.; G., Ft. Union, N. M.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdtrs., A., B., C., D., G., I., and M., Ft. Riley, Kas.; E., F., H., and K., Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, recruiting officer, Chicago, is authorized to visit the recruiting rendezvous at Milwaukee (S. O. 211, Oct. 17, Rec. Ser.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer E. Otis.

Hdtrs., A., B., C., D., I., and M., Ft. Meade, D. T.; H. and L., Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E. and K., Ft. Buford, D. T.; F. and G., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Capt. Albert B. Kauffman, recruiting officer, St. Louis, will select two members of his recruiting party and order them to proceed to Cincinnati, O., and report to Capt. Abner Haines, Jr., 2d Inf., recruiting officer, for duty as members of his recruiting party (S. O. 213, Oct. 19, Rec. Ser.)

Capt. Almond B. Weis will inspect and select horses for the cavalry service to be delivered at Fort Meade, Dak., under contract. The junior veterinary surgeon, 8th Cav., will report to Capt. Wells to assist (S. O. 123, Oct. 24, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Quincy O'M. Gillmore, R. Q. M., Fort Meade, is designated to receive and distribute sixteen horses to be delivered under contract (S. O. 123, Oct. 24, D. Dak.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilloff.

Hdtrs., B., F., J., and K., Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A. and G., Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D. and H., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E., Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; Q. and M., Ft. De Chasse, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Grote Hucheson is extended one month (S. O. 107, Oct. 24, Div. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdtrs., A., B., H., and I., Ft. Apache, A. T.; K., Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E., San Carlos, A. T.; D., L., and M., Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C., F., and G., Ft. Grant, A. T.

Leave for one month, to take effect Nov. 1, is granted Capt. C. E. Nordstrom (S. O. 107, Oct. 24, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdtrs., A., C., D., E., H., I., and K., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F., Ft. Monroe, Va.; L., Ft. Mason, Cal.; G. and M., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B., Ft. Canby, Wash. T.

*Light battery.

1st Lieut. Frederick Marsh is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Alcatraz Island, and 1st Lieut. William C. Rafferty is appointed in his stead (S. O. 91, Oct. 17, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. James E. Runcie, Act. Engr. Officer, will proceed to Monterey, Cal., on public business (S. O. 92, Oct. 19, D. Cal.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdtrs., C., G., and H., Ft. Adams, R. I.; I., Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E., Ft. Preble, A. T.; B. and D., Ft. Warren, Mass.; A., Ft. Riley, Kas.; F., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I., Ft. Monroe, Va.; K. and M., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

*Light battery.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. H. G. Litchfield, Fort Trumbull, is extended one month (S. O. 249, Oct. 31, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdtrs., A., C., E., H., K., and L., Washington Bks., D. C.; D., and G., Ft. McHenry, Md.; B. and M., Ft. Monroe, Va.; F., San Antonio, Tex.

*Light battery.

Leave for one month, to commence about Nov. 6, is granted 2d Lieut. Edgar Russell, Washington Barracks (S. O. 245, Oct. 26, Div. A.)

Capt. John R. Myrick will inspect one Springfield rifle at Fort McHenry, Md., for which the C. O. Bat. D is responsible (S. O. 247, Oct. 29, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdtrs., C., D., K., and L., Ft. McHenry, Ga.; H., Ft. Adams, R. I.; F., Ft. Riley, Kas.; H., Ft. Monroe, Va.; I., Jackson Bks., La.; A. and M., Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E. and G., Ft. Francis Barracks, Fla.

*Light battery.

Lieut.-Col. Richard H. Jackson will inspect Q. M. stores and C. E. at St. Francis Barracks, for which 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 245, Oct. 26, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdtrs., E., F., I., and H., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A., C., and L., Ft.

D., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; B., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D., Ft. Douglas, Utah; K. and M., Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

*Light battery.

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish such transportation as may be necessary to enable the batteries at Fort Columbus to go to Fort Wadsworth to execute their annual artillery target practice (S. O. 246, Oct. 28, Div. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Selden A. Day, Fort Schuyler (S. O. 249, Oct. 31, Div. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, Fort Schuyler (S. O. 249, Oct. 31, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdtrs., E., F., G., and H., Angel Island, Cal.; A., D., and K., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and I., Benicia Bks., Cal.; B., Ft. Gaston, Cal.

Co. B is relieved from duty at Angel Island and will proceed to Fort Gaston and take station (S. O. 91, Oct. 17, D. Cal.)

Upon the arrival of Co. B at Fort Gaston, 1st Lieut. Frank de L. Carrington and the detachment now there will rejoin their proper companies (S. O. 91, Oct. 17, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Louis P. Brant is relieved from service at Fort Gaston and will report for duty with his company at Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 91, Oct. 17, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Capt. Robert G. Armstrong is extended four months (S. O., Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdtrs., A., B., C., D., E., F., G., H., I., and K., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

The Herald correspondent who was with the International Congress recently at Fort Omaha says: "A skeleton regiment was reviewed. Less than three hundred men were in line, in single rank. The men individually were first class, big and strong looking, but most of them did not seem to have had any 'setting up' drill. The line presented arms and Senior Coamano, of Ecuador, advanced and acknowledged the salute for the delegates. Then there was a march past. The wheeling was indifferently done, although there were only twenty-one men in single line in the companies. The New York 7th, 69th, and 71st Regiments would have done much better."

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdtrs., A., D., E., G., H., and K., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B., C., F., and I., Ft. Meade, D. T.

Capt. James H. Gageby will establish a recruiting rendezvous in Johnstown, Pa. (S. O. 211, Oct. 17, Rec. Ser.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 5, is granted 2d Lieut. Chase W. Kennedy, Fort Meade (S. O. 122, Oct. 19, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdtrs., B., E., G., and H., Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A., B., F., I., and K., Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; C., Ft. Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Co. C (Coates's) is relieved from duty at Fort Sherman and will proceed to Boise Barracks and take station (S. O. 125, Oct. 14, D. Columbia.)

Co. G (Webster's) is relieved from duty at Boise Barracks and will proceed to Fort Sherman and take station (S. O. 125, Oct. 14, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. George N. Chase, A. D. C., Governor's Island (S. O. 249, Oct. 31, Div. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdtrs., G., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A., B., and E., Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C. and D., Ft. Riley, Kas.; F. and K., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I., Newport Barracks, Ky.; H., Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.

Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., will proceed on public business to San Diego Barracks (S. O. 106, Oct. 21, D. Ariz.)

The furlough for three months granted 1st Sergt. Andrew Ryan, Co. C, is extended three months (S. O. 108, Oct. 26, Div. M.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdtrs., B., D., F., and G., Ft. Logan, Colo.; C. and E., Ft. Larimer, Wyo.; A. and H., Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; I., Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. F. H. Sargent (S. O. 154, Oct. 21, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. D. A. Frederick is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Fort Logan, Colo., and 1st Lieut. A. B. Johnson, Adj't., is appointed in his stead (S. O. 154, Oct. 21, Dept. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdtrs., A., B., E., F., G., and H., Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C., D., I., and K., Ft. Robinson, Neb.

1st Lieut. John McE. Hyde, Regimental Adjutant, having accepted an appointment as Captain and A. Q. M., is at his own request, relieved from duty as adjutant (Orders 49, Oct. 25, Hdtrs. 8th Inf.)

2d Lieut. Wilds P. Richardson is appointed adjutant of the regiment at once for duty (Orders 49, Oct. 25, Hdtrs. 8th Inf.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdtrs., B., C., F., and I., Ft. Whipple, A. T.; E., San Diego Cal.; A., Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D., Ft. McDonald, A. T.; G

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.
Hdqs. and H. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B, Camp at Guthrie, I. T.; G, Camp Wade, near Lisbon, I. T.

2d Lieut. E. P. Lawton is appointed recruiting officer at Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 157, Oct. 24, Dept. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.
Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.
Hdqs., B, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F, and K, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Walter K. Wright is extended one month (S. O. 107, Oct. 24, Div. M.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.
Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. William Glynn, Co. I (S. O. 108, Oct. 26, Div. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.
Hdqs., A, E, G, H, I, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D and F, Ft. Davis, Tex.; B and C, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. William P. Evans, A. A. Q. M., to Laredo, Tex., was on public business inspecting bricks to be furnished in the construction of public quarters (S. O. 72, Oct. 24, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George F. Town (S. O. 72, Oct. 24, D. Tex.)

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish 1st Sergt. Peter Helm, Co. D, transportation from New York City to Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 246, Oct. 28, Div. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. James H. Carson, Co. I (S. O. 109, Oct. 30, Div. M.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.
Hdqs., A, C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

S. O. 230, Oct. 14, in the case of 2d Lieut. Edward W. McCaskey, is revoked (S. O., Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. James S. Ahern, Co. K, Fort McKinney, will be sent to Hot Springs, Ark., to enter the General Hospital (S. O., Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.
Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer will report to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Platte (S. O., Oct. 28, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.
Hdqs., A, D, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B, C, E, and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G and H, San Carlos, Ariz.; I, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., A. D. C., will accompany Gen. Merritt, Dept. Comdr., to Washington, D. C., and return, on public business (S. O. 156, Oct. 23, Dept. M.)

Co. B (Wygant's) will proceed from Fort Grant to San Carlos, Ariz., for temporary duty, relieving Co. H (Gillmore's). Upon arrival of Co. B at San Carlos, Co. H will return to its proper station, Fort Grant (S. O. 107, Oct. 24, D. Ariz.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.
Hdqs., G, H, I and K, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B, C, E, and F, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A and D, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Leave for four months, to take effect about Nov. 20, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. George L. Andrews (S. O., Oct. 29, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. Joseph Chapman, Co. G (S. O. 109, Oct. 30, Div. M.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 190.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Oct. 26, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

1st Lieutenant Theodore E. True, 4th Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, October 22, 1889, vice Lord, promoted.

1st Lieutenant John McE. Hyde, Regimental Adjutant 8th Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, October 22, 1889, vice Cook, deceased.

CASUALTY.

Major Morse K. Taylor (retired), died October 20, 1889, at San Antonio, Texas.

Retired Officers.

1st Lieut. Charles Braden is detailed for service as professor at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall, N. Y. (S. O., Oct. 29, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Oct. 22. Detail: Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Inf.; Major John Egan, 1st Art.; Capt. Frederick E. Trotter and Samuel McConville, 14th Inf.; Capts. William C. Rawolle and Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cav.; Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, Sub. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Clark, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Eugene L. Swift, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Austin H. Brown, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William K. Jones, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Eddie T. Winston, 14th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Henry C. Cabeil, 14th Inf. J. A. (S. O. 128, Oct. 15, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Union, N. M., Oct. 23. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Albert P. Morrow, 6th Cav.; Major Henry Lippincott, Surg.; Major Edward W. Whittemore, Capt. Charles L. Davis, 1st Lieut. Frederick Wooley, and 2d Lieut. Matt R. Peterson, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John N. Glass, 6th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 106, Oct. 17, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Apache, A. T., Oct. 23. Detail: Major Curwen B. McLellan and Capt. Joseph M. Kelley, 10th Cav.; Capt. Edward Everts, Asst. Surg.; Capts. William H. Beck and William Davis, Jr., 2d Lieuts. William E. Shipp, George E. Stockle, and William T. Littlebrant, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Legerton Finley, H. Q. M., 10th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 106, Oct. 17, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Custer, Mont., Oct. 23. Detail: Major Charles D. Viele, 1st Cav.; Capt. John W. French, 25th Inf.; Capts. Albert G. Forseen and Frank K. Upham, 1st Cav.; Capt. Owen J. Sweet and 1st Lieut. Walter C. Scott, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Robertson and 2d Lieut. William C. Rivers, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles Young, 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Harry A. Leorhaeuer, 25th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 122, Oct. 19, D. Dak.)

At Ft. Elliott, Tex., Oct. 25. Detail: Major J. P. Kimball, Med. Dept.; Capt. William Auman, 13th Inf.; Chaplain Robert McCawley; Capt. W. S. Schurter, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. Y. M. Blunt, 5th Cav.

and 1st Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, 5th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 125, Oct. 22, Dept. M.)

At Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 26. Detail: Major J. M. Bacon and Capt. Myles Moyle, 7th Cav.; Capt. F. C. Grugan, 2d Art.; 1st Lieuts. E. A. Garlington and J. C. Graham, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Art.; 1st Lieuts. W. J. Nicholson and E. P. Brewer and 2d Lieut. E. C. Bullock, 7th Cav., and 2d Lieut. J. F. Bell, 7th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 125, Oct. 22, Dept. M.)

At Benicia Barracks, Cal., Oct. 29. Detail: Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, A. Q. M.; Capt. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf.; Capt. Walter W. R. Fisher, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John S. Mason, Jr., 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, 23 Cav.; and 2d Lieut. Samson L. Faison, 1st Inf., J. A. (S. O. 93, Oct. 22, D. Cal.)

At Camp at Guthrie, I. T., Oct. 25. Detail: Capt. H. G. Cavenagh, 13th Inf.; Capt. E. D. Thomas, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Macomb, 2d Lieuts. J. M. Carson, Jr., and A. G. C. Quay, 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. W. S. Biddle, Jr., 13th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 125, Oct. 22, D. Cal.)

At Fort Logan, Colo., Oct. 29. Detail: Capt. T. S. Kirkland, Constant Williams, William Quinton, and F. M. H. Kendrick, 1st Lieut. D. L. Howell, 2d Lieuts. J. R. M. Taylor and W. S. Graves, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. A. Booth, 7th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 125, Oct. 22, Dept. M.)

At Fort Du Chesne, Utah, Oct. 31. Detail: Capt. William G. Wedemeyer and Charles H. Noble, 11th Inf.; Capt. John Conline, 9th Cav.; Capt. Samuel R. Whitall and 1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John H. Gardner, 2d Lieut. Edmund S. Wright, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, 16th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Richard R. Steedman, 16th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 102, Oct. 23, D. Platte.)

At Fort Robinson, Neb., Oct. 30. Detail: Major James F. Randlett and Capt. Charles Parker, 9th Cav.; Capt. Augustus W. Corliss, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Wright and Matthias W. Day, Q. M., 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John J. Haden, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd and William D. McAnaney, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. George W. Rutherford, Frank Owen, and Alexander R. Piper, 8th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. Phillip A. Bettens, Jr., 9th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 102, Oct. 23, D. Platte.)

At Fort Lowell, A. T., Oct. 31. Detail: Col. Charles E. Compton, 4th Cav.; Major Joseph H. Girard, Surg.; Capt. Stanton A. Musso, 1st Lieuts. Cunliffe H. Murray, Abiel Smith, R. Q. M., and George H. G. Gale, and 2d Lieut. Thos. H. Slavens, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. James B. Erwin, Adj't., 4th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 107, Oct. 24, D. Ariz.)

At Fort McPherson, Ga., Oct. 29. Detail: Major Jacob B. Rawles, Capt. Frank G. Smith and Richard P. Strong, 1st Lieut. William Everett, 2d Lieut. John T. Martin, William L. Kenby, Jr., and Walter A. Bethel, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Leverett H. Walker, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 245, Oct. 26, Div. A.)

At West Point, N. Y., Oct. 29. Detail: Capt. Edward E. Wood, 8th Cav.; Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 21st Art.; 1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 6th Art.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin Alvord, 20th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O., Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Edward C. Woodruff, 6th Inf.; Capt. William F. Carter, Asst. Surg., and 2d Lieut. Jesse M. Carter, 3d Cav., will assemble at Fort Ringgold, Tex., Oct. 26, to examine the post trader's store and report its general fitness for canteen purposes (S. O. 71, Oct. 21, D. Tex.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major DeWitt C. Poole, Paym.; 1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardner, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles A. Hedequin, 3d Cav., will assemble at San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 24, to fix the responsibility for damaged condition of subsistence stores, for which Capt. Charles P. Egan, C. S., is accountable (S. O. 71, Oct. 21, D. Tex.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major J. P.桑格, I. G.; Capt. G. E. Pond, A. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. J. D. Maon, 7th Cav., will meet at Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 26, to estimate the value of the post trader's buildings thereat (S. O. 125, Oct. 22, Dept. M.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 20, for the examination for promotion of such non-commissioned officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Major Marcus P. Miller and Capt. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art.; Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Jones, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Madeline Crawford, Jr., 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Art., Recorder. The following named non-commissioned officers will report for examination before the Board: Sergt. Lunsford Daniel, Bat. H, 2d Art.; 1st Sergt. Robert Alexander, Co. G, 4th Inf.; Sergt. Frederick S. Wild, Co. B, 17th Inf.; Sergt. Simon H. Drum, Co. H, 7th Inf., and Corp. Albert Wedemeyer, Co. H, 2d Inf. (S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Howard.

Secretary Proctor is said to have decided to let Geronimo and the other Apache Indians remain at Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala., for the winter at any rate. In view of the fact that Capt. Pratt, of the Carlisle Indian School, has written to the Secretary that his agent reports that the Indians are very well satisfied to remain at Mt. Vernon, the Secretary has concluded to go down there himself and look into their condition. He will likely go about Christmas, and will be accompanied by Gen. Crook and Capt. Pratt.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

MAJOR EVANS, 25th Infantry, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Dept. of Dakota, in an excellent report of the operations of his department for 1889, recommends as follows:

1st. That the monthly company reports required by pars. 585 and 590, S. A. F. R., be dispensed with and that reports Form 30, 30-b, 30-d and 30-e only, be made at the end of the practice season. There is no advantage in making reports for the first month as the figure of merit then is merely nominal.

2d. There is not sufficient space on the annual company report, Form 30-b, to enter the years in which previous qualification was made; in fact, no instructions is given in S. A. F. R. to enter this information in the annual company report or any other report, which is essential in order to determine what insignia, if any, the soldier is entitled to receive as prescribed in pars. 511, 512, 513 and 514. I therefore recommend that another column be added to this report in which to enter the information above referred to.

3d. That men who qualify as sharpshooters under the provisions of par. 502, should not be required to renew their qualification as such.

4th. If, in the opinion of his company commander the total scores made by a soldier at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards warrant the belief that qualification as a sharpshooter may be attained, it is recommended that the restrictions imposed by pars. 216 and 219, S. A. F. R., be removed. The following is one of several cases occurring in this Department which illustrates the objections to the present system:

Total score, subsequent season, up to and including 600 yards..... 517
Total score, skirmish firing, two runs..... 120

Only 53 points were needed to reach 500 and to qualify as sharpshooter, yet firing at 600 yards was prohibited.

5th. That the results of firing by company officers should not be considered in determining the figure of merit. To include this firing gives a misleading impression of the line of battle efficiency of the company.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

OCTOBER 20, 1889.

The funeral of Cadet Carter whose sudden death from apoplexy was noted last week, took place on Friday morning, October 25. The remains were taken to his home in North Carolina. Mourning will be worn for 30 days by the Third Class.

The present programme of drills, etc., will shortly be changed. With the beginning of November, the afternoon drills cease, and dress parade takes place daily at about 4:20 P. M. Riding in the hall for the 2d and 3d classes will begin on Friday, Nov. 1.

A tea was given last Friday afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock by Mrs. Newcomb. It was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed by those present. Mrs. Newcomb was assisted by her mother—Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Kneeler. The tea table was presided over by Misses Hawkins and Wilson. Among the many guests were: Lt. and Mrs. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Winthrop, Miss Newlands, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Edgerton, Capt. and Mrs. Derby, Miss Maginnis, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoskins, Lieut. Landis, Noyes and Hodges, Prof. and Mrs. Michie, Prof. and Mrs. Postlethwaite, Col. and Mrs. Wilson, and many others.

A number of the officers of the post attended the wedding of Miss Eulice Symonds at Sina, Sinz, on Saturday last.

Rarely has the garrison been so fortunate in the number of young ladies as at present. Cadet teas and receptions take place every Saturday and in this respect the coming winter promises to be unusually gay.

Cards have been issued by Mrs. Edgerton for a tea to be given on Friday afternoon, Nov. 1, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav., and wife, Lieut. William Baird, 6th Cav., and wife, Lieut. Malvern Hill Barnum, 3d Cav., and Mrs. Barnum, Lieuts. Chester Harding and Robert MacGregor, of '90, and Lieut. Harry Taylor, Engineers, Major Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance, and Miss Farley have been among recent visitors at the post.

Clarence Benedict Cunningham, Gloucester (7th District), Mass., with James Alford Symonds as alternate, has been designated for examination for admission to West Point in June next.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SPOKANE, W. T.

OCTOBER 25, 1889.

LIEUT. E. A. HELMICK, 4th Inf., and Miss Lizzie A. Clarke of Jamestown, R. I., will be married in November. Lieut. Helmick has been granted two months' leave.

Col. George H. Burton, Insp.-Gen., arrived Oct. 18, made an inspection and left Oct. 21.

Lieut. M. O. Hollis, 4th Inf., is on a two months' leave at Brooklyn, N. Y., since Sept. 20. The lieutenant will wed a charming young lady of the city.

Lieut. A. H. Brown 4th Inf., and Asst. Surg. Swift, Med. Dept., are members of a General Court-martial at Vancouver Barracks, W. T.

The field musicians of Fort Spokane gave a hop in the old cavalry quarters Oct. 24. Quite a number were present and a very enjoyable time was had. The affair was under the management of Musician Robert Brown, Co. A, 4th Inf.

G.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

OCTOBER 27, 1889.

For the information of those disposed to discuss affairs at Jefferson Barracks, will you please publish the following figures, and let them speak for themselves: Gain—From rendezvous, 2,346; from General Service, 5; from Cav. Det. West Point, 1; from 5th Artillery, 1; erroneously dropped by desertion, 243. Loss—By desertion, 243. These figures are accurate, and cover a period of one year—from Oct. 1, 1888, to Sept. 30, 1889—showing a loss by desertion, during that time, of less than ten per cent. Before leaving my post last May there were thirteen desertions at one pay day from a three-company post. But no one complained of the brutality of non-commissioned officers, or starvation in the mess room. It is perfectly natural, and to be expected, that a cheap newspaper will manufacture a sensation out of reckless assertions, backed by falsehoods; but for an individual to follow such a lead, indicates poor taste, to say the least.

CAVALRY DEPOT.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MCKINNEY, WYOMING.

OCTOBER 27, 1889.

Our canteen opened Oct. 19, and if Major-Gen. Schofield could have seen the contented crowd he would have felt assured that the order allowing canteens at all posts was a most excellent one. One of the vacant barracks had been divided—on one side a reading and writing room, on the other, the saloon, tables for games and the billiard table. At the bar could be bought ham sandwiches, coffee, beer, sherry or port wine, cigarettes, cigars or tobacco. Each man seemed to be enjoying himself and no one will have occasion to go to town for amusement or companionship. Capt. Loud, in charge of canteen, has worked hard since he received the order to start it, and is deserving of much credit as well as others for carrying out so promptly a good order.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

THE Times says:

Lieut. C. M. Truitt, 21st Inf., side-de-camp to Gen. Brooke, passed through Cheyenne lately en route to Oregon. He was accompanied by his wife.

Col. H. W. Law

Crook, and afterward had a delay, has resumed duty with his company. He spent a great part of his time hunting. Lieuts. L. L. Durfee and W. R. Dashiell, 17th Inf., have gone East on leave.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

Gen. Forsyth and Bacon's and Whitside's battalions of the 17th Cavalry have returned from Camp Schofield, having made the march in eight days. It rained every day except the first day out, and everybody was glad to get into quarters again. Each one seemed pleased with his own and "his neighbor's" part in the recent manœuvres. The officers speak in the highest terms of the conduct and soldierly bearing of the men and the intelligence and zeal displayed by them in the performance of all duties required. On all sides one heard words of commendation for the commanding general that he eliminated from the "manœuvres" all drills, etc., that could be practiced in garrison and confined them to simulated warfare.

Troops A, C, G, and L have moved into the new cavalry barracks just completed, which are probably the finest and most complete barracks in the United States.

Lieut. J. T. Kerr, 17th Inf., was a visitor last week.

Lieuts. Bridgman and Hawthorne, 2d Art., and Lieut. Strong, 4th Art., have joined their respective light batteries.

Lieut. J. T. French, 4th Art., left Monday for his station, St. Augustine. He will visit Denver and New York en route.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The Kansas City Times says:

MAJOR HILL, a well-known mining engineer and resident of Utah, has been a guest of Capt. Crowell, 6th Inf. Light Battery F, 2d Art., Col. Woodruff commanding, has returned from the field.

Major and Mrs. Sanger gave a "donkey" party during the week.

Major Gillis has started for Forts Riley and Logan.

Capt. Geo. S. Hoyt will soon leave for Jefferson Barracks. Troop F, 2d Cav., arrived from Vancouver Barracks Oct. 23.

The "donkey" party at the residence of Major and Mrs. Sanger Thursday night proved a very enjoyable entertainment for those present. Miss Ethel Ingalls carried off the first ladies' prize and Lieut. Hasbrouck succeeded in obtaining first prize on the side of the gentlemen.

There is a little grumbling among the student officers because they are required to take tattoo roll call, company officers being relieved entirely from that duty.

Col. B. V. Sumner returned Friday from a couple of days' hunt up the river. Game was scarce.

The new Catholic church, when completed, will be one of the prettiest little churches in the State. Stained windows have been contributed by General Sherman, Mrs. General Sheridan, General Williams, General McCook and Lieut. Johnson.

At Fort Leavenworth a large amusement hall, 80 feet by 40 feet, has been completed, for the exclusive use of the enlisted men, and the Rev. T. H. Kinsella, Catholic pastor at that post, is seeking funds to properly furnish it, so that the men may be provided with everything to make camp life homelike and happy. With the approval of Col. McCook, the post commander, he has circulated among the men a card, in which he proposes to make known, through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the sum total of names sent in, as representing the voice of the enlisted men in regard to amusement halls throughout the Army. Each share will represent a vote. Each one of the fifty chief articles of the bazaar may become the property of any one purchasing a single share. Among these are purses containing five, ten, twenty-fives, fifties, and possibly hundreds of dollars, according to the number of shares sold. Solicitors obtaining ten names are entitled to one share free. Names will not be received after the 30th of November next. All letters should be addressed to the Rev. T. H. Kinsella, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

We have been aware for a year or more that the Messrs. Krupp were proposing to establish in this country a branch of their works at Essen, Germany. It is now announced that they are negotiating for five miles of front on the Monongahela River, near Monongahela City, Pa. As the announcement of this is somewhat premature, the representatives of Krupp in this country are not prepared to admit the fact. It is also reported from Cologne that Messrs. Krupp have bought 2,500 acres of ground in the district of Mukingen, Luxembourg, with the object of establishing there a large iron foundry and steel works.

Major Sanger, in a recent report of an investigation of the charges made by an irresponsible person of Chicago against Major McGinnies and other officers of the Ordnance Department on duty at Rock Island Arsenal, alleging wrong doing in connection with contracts for stone work at that arsenal, completely exonerates all the officers concerned. The report not only relieves them of the slightest suspicion, but is eulogistic in the extreme of their efficient and honest management of affairs at Rock Island.

The Rubins-Schmidt rifle, with which the Swiss Army is about to be armed, is much lighter than the "Vetterli" now in use. It is sighted up to 2,000 mètres, by distances of 100 mètres, and its trajectory being much lower than that of the "Vetterli," the dangerous space is much larger. It can be loaded without being taken from the shoulder. The magazine is placed under the breech-block. A very short bayonet is to be used with it. The rod is very short, and will not be used for cleaning, but only for piling arms. The rifle will be cleaned by means of a cord introduced into the barrel. The smokeless and noiseless powder to be used with the Rubins Schmidt does not heat the barrel as the German smokeless powder is said to do; it fouls the barrel very little, and that only towards the breech, the inside of the barrel towards the muzzle remaining quite bright even after the firing of 100 cartridges. The recoil is hardly more than that of a pistol. In short the Rubins-Schmidt rifle is considered to be equal to the Lebel.

THE Philadelphia Inquirer says: "The Duke of Edinburgh is leaving his country, to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-countrymen. This scion of nobility has never been able to disabuse his mind of the fact that he is a far superior person to his older brother, and it chafes him terribly to think how near he is to the throne and yet how far. His wife is a Russian who is devotedly hated by the English. The Duke is a snob. He has quarrelled with the Prince of Wales because he dared to marry his daughter to a Briton, and has decided to take up his residence in Russia and other portions of Europe where democratic institutions are not making such headway as in England."

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. At. Station.—R.—Adm. Bancroft Gherardi.

GALENA, 8d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. At Navy-yard, New York.

KEARSARGE, 8d rate, 7 guns, Commander W. H. Whiting. Arrived at Navy-yard, New York, Oct. 27. Orders have been issued to the Kearsarge to tow the Lancaster from New York to Portsmouth, where the latter is to undergo extensive repairs. Comdr. H. Elmer has been ordered to command on Nov. 5.

OSSIPPEE, 8d rate, 8 guns. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

YANTIC, 8d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. At Hampton Roads, Va. She will sail in a few days for Santiago, de Cuba and points in the West Indies for the purpose of conveying Lieuts. J. A. Norris, Chas. Laird, and Ensigns H. B. Wilson and L. M. Garrett, composing the party detailed to make the necessary observations for determining longitudes in those parts by means of electric cables.

S. Atlantic Station—Act. Rear Adm. J. H. Gillis.

Mails should be addressed to the care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. At Montevideo, Sept. 11.

TALLAPOOSA, 8d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 30.

European Station—Commander B. H. McCalla in charge.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 8d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. At Bristol, England, Oct. 26.

DOLPHIN, 8d rate, 4 guns. At Navy-yard New York.

Pacific Station—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ADAMS, 8d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Apia, Samoa.

IROQUOIS, 8d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. At Honolulu.

ALERT, 8d rate, 4 guns, f. s., Comdr. J. G. Green. At Honolulu, last accounts.

MOHICAN, 8d rate, 10 guns, Commander J. B. Coglian. At Honolulu.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 3 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. Sailed from Apia, Sept. 13, and arrived at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 28.

NIPSC, 8d rate, 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Honolulu.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. O. W. Fahrenholz. At Sitka, Alaska.

Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

MARION, 8d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Chemulpo, Korea, Oct. 2.

MONOCACY, 8d rate 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. At Yokohama Oct. 2.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Nagasaki, Oct. 2. Intended to proceed thence about the 7th, to Chemulpo, Korea; Chefoo, Tong Chow and Shanghai, China.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Sept. 24, for repairs to machinery.

SWATARA, 8d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Arrived at Hong Kong Oct. 30.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns. Comdr. B. P. Lambert. Arrived at Newport, R. I., Oct. 6. Will soon sail on the usual winter cruise to and among the Windward Islands, remaining at least 25 days at sea before making her first port. Will go as far south as Trinidad and return to Hampton Roads, Va., by April 10 next.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Arrived at Newport, R. I., Oct. 28, from her summer cruise to Fayal and Madeira. Will soon sail for the West Indies in company with the Jamestown.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltsie. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At Navy-yard, New York. The four ships of this squadron have been ordered to participate in the International Maritime Exhibition to be held in Boston. They will proceed to Boston Harbor about Nov. 10 and will remain there for three days and will then sail for European waters.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. At Navy-yard, New York.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. At Navy-yard, New York.

YORKTOWN, 8d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. At New York.

On Special Service

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Arrived at Navy-yard, Washington, Oct. 29. Will soon leave with freight for the severn Northern Yards.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gatlings). Capt. H. F. Pickering. At Erie, Pa. Com-

mander Geo. H. Wadleigh has been ordered to command, Nov. 16.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Sailed October 16 from the New York Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Is being prepared to continue survey on coast of Lower California.

ST. MARY's, sail, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. At New York.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton. At Sitka, Alaska.

All mail for the Thetis should be addressed U. S. S. Thetis Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain O. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clad Ajax, Catskill, Canonicus, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan and Wyandotte, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Baltimore, Capt. W. S. Schley—At Cramp's shipyards, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charleston—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Capt. G. C. Remey has been ordered to command this vessel and report Nov. 11.

Saratoga, Comdr. F. M. Green—At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvania when repairs are finished, for service as a nautical schoolship.

Petrel, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson, comdg.—To be prepared for commission at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

ANOTHER naval apprentice died from typhoid fever at Newport, R. I., Oct. 30.

The revocation of the order assigning Commander J. R. Bartlett to the command of the Kearsarge was brought about by his personal request on account of illness in his family. It is understood that the revocation is only temporary.

It is the general impression at Newport, R. I., says a telegram, that the report of the Board appointed to inspect the training ship New Hampshire will show that she is not fit for further service, and will recommend that she be condemned.

A BOARD consisting of Naval Constructor Varney, Lieut.-Comdr. Longnecker, and Carpenter Smith, U. S. N., on Oct. 28 surveyed the training ship New Hampshire as to the cost of fitting her for future use as a home for naval apprentices.

AMONG the advocates of the proposition to abolish the law which makes ships slow down in foggy or misty weather, is Capt. Shadeford, a delegate of the U. S. to the Marine Conference now in session. It is curious how the judgment of experience may differ from theory.

A DISPATCH from San Francisco, October 26, announces that the new cruiser San Francisco was successfully launched on that day at the shipyard of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, in the presence of a large crowd. The cruiser was christened by two young ladies, daughters of Commodore Benham and Henry T. Scott.

A TELEGRAM from Newport, R. I., Oct. 30, states that the Board which is surveying the New Hampshire has found the keel quite rotten. This runs from the stem to away aft of the mainmast. The bilge stringers, amidships, are also quite rotten. Though the survey is not yet finished, the opinion seems to be that it will undoubtedly result in the ship being condemned.

The contractors for the cruiser Baltimore have finally decided to allow the Government to accept the vessel under the conditions of the first trial. They express themselves as certain of developing more horse-power by a second trial, but as the expense of another trial would probably offset all premiums gained therefrom, they prefer that the Department should accept the vessel as she stands.

The revised report of the trial board on the cruiser Charleston has been received at the Department. They have followed out the Secretary's instructions to the letter, having expunged all previous comments and recommendations as to what is needed to make her a perfect vessel, and in a dozen or so lines state that she comes up to the terms of the contract and is in a condition to be accepted by the Department.

THE report of the Board of Survey on the steamer Ossipee was received at the Navy Department Monday last, and, contrary to expectation, the vessel was found to be in a most excellent condition. Under the provisions of the law the cost of repairing vessels of the Navy is limited to twenty per cent. of the ship's actual cost. A careful estimate of the Board fixes the cost of repairing the Ossipee at eight per cent. She is to have new boilers.

A TELEGRAM from San Francisco, Oct. 27th, says according to advices received from Honolulu to-day, there are four American men-of-war vessels stationed at that port—the Iroquois, Mohican, Nipsc, and Alert—the Iroquois having recently arrived from San Francisco and the Mohican from Callao. A dispatch from Washington, D. C., Oct. 30th, states that Admiral Kimberly, in command of the Pacific squadron, is now on his way from Honolulu to San Francisco in the Alert.

At Ottawa, Ontario, despatch of Oct. 31 says: Information has been received to the effect that the first class twin screw armor plated barbette ship *Warpite*, 8,500 tons, 10,000 horse power, carrying 10 guns of the modern fashion, is shortly to replace the *Swiftness*.

The Board of Medical Officers convened by the Secretary of the Navy last August is still in session. It has been unable to obtain a single man from the examinations given at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn. It is stated there has seldom been a time when applicants for the medical corps examination were so hard to obtain.

A Paris despatch states that the *Galena*, while en route from Baltimore to New York, ran aground on the Dry River Shoals just inside Sandy Hook, on Oct. 31. It is reported she got off later without assistance, although the tug *Nina* was sent from the navy-yard to help her. She received no damage. The vessel is now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The U. S. Store-ship *Monongahela*, which arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 29, says a despatch from that city, brought the remains of Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker, of the man-of-war *Vandalia*, who was drowned in the great storm at Samoa. She also brought the guns and carriages of the men-of-war *Vandalia* and *Trenton*, which were wrecked at the same time.

From Philadelphia comes the report that a company has been formed with six millions of capital to build for sale 30 gunboats, on the plans of Dr. Gatling, and in accord with the provisions of the naval circular of July 22, 1888. We understand that Dr. Gatling has organized a company, with capital, to build his boats, but we are very much doubt that he proposes to keep them "on draught."

Bids were opened at Washington, D. C., Oct. 31st, 1889, by the Secretary of the Navy for steel for use in the construction of the two 3,000-ton cruisers to be built by the government, one at New York and one at Norfolk. The material for each cruiser is divided into six classes: Class A—thin plates, 672 tons; class B—thick plates, 100 tons; class C—wrought steel, 10 tons; class D—steel shapes, 106 tons; class E—rivets, 70 tons; class F—castings, 53 tons. The bids were as follows: For cruiser No. 7, at New York: The Bethlehem Iron Company, Bethlehem, Pa., class C, \$7,476. Carnegie Phipps & Co., Pittsburgh, class A, \$65,856; class B, \$30,856; class D, \$20,160. Lillard Steel Company, Pittsburgh, class A, \$71,500.80; class B, \$27,664. Oliver Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburgh, class E, \$7,840. Standard Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Pa., class F, \$31,006.40. For cruiser No. 8, at Norfolk: Standard Steel Casting Company of Thurlow, Pa., class F, \$31,006.40. Oliver Iron and Steel Company of Pittsburgh, class E, \$7,840. Linden Steel Company of Pittsburgh, class A, \$71,500.80; class B, \$27,664. Carnegie Phipps & Co., of Pittsburgh, class A, \$65,856; class B, \$30,856, and class D, \$20,160. Bethlehem Iron Company of South Bethlehem, class C, \$7,476.

A NUMBER of gentlemen interested in the formation of the First Battalion New York State Naval Reserve Artillery held a meeting at the 2d Battery armory, New York City, on the evening of Oct. 28, and organized the four companies constituting the battalion. We were informed that there are now some 400 names enrolled as recruits. Out of this number some 70 of the more prominent were selected to effect the preliminary organization of the battalion on a working basis. Capt. Henry Erben was chairman and Mr. F. W. Houghton secretary. The number present were divided into four companies, a temporary commandant being selected for each company, viz., Geo. E. Kent, F. R. Colvin, L. M. Mowbray and Wm. King (these gentlemen are all graduates of the Naval Academy). Mr. P. B. H. Low was elected temporary commandant of the battalion. The remainder of the recruits (not present) will be distributed among the four companies, and at a later meeting permanent officers will be elected, all having a voice in the selection. The battalion will be supplied later on, by the Navy Department, with naval implements for drill. Instruction in handling heavy guns will be had in the forts and men-of-war. The battalion will, it is expected, be mustered into service this winter.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Oct. 24.—Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt, to special duty in connection with the Marine Conference, Washington, D. C.

Oct. 25.—Lieutenant Commander John S. Newell, Lieutenant Willie Swift, Lieutenant (junior grade) Fred. W. Coffin and Ensign W. L. Burdick, to examination for promotion.

Chaplain Chas. H. Parks, to training ship Vermont.

Oct. 27.—Lieutenant Commander Edwin S. Heuston, as executive of receiving ship Minnesota November 10.

Lieutenant J. R. Selfridge, to duty in the Ordnance Department, Navy-yard, Washington.

Naval Cadet Lloyd H. Chandler, to the Boston upon his arrival at Newport.

Medical Inspector Edward S. Bogert, Assistant Surgeon Oliver D. Norton, Isaac W. Kite and Eugene P. Stone, to examination for promotion.

Assistant Engineer Howard Gage, to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Sailmaker S. H. Boutwell, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Lieutenant Geo. L. Dyer, to continue to perform the duties of hydrographer until the reporting of Captain Picking; then to special duty in the Hydrographic Office until Dec. 15, when detached and wait orders.

Oct. 28.—Captain H. F. Picking, to duty as hydrographer to the Bureau of Navigation, on being relieved from the command of the Michigan.

Commander J. R. Bartlett, to command the Kearsarge Nov. 5.

Lieutenant H. T. Mayo, to training ship Jamestown.

P. A. Paymaster John N. Speel, to the Petrel.

Oct. 30.—Commodore Geo. Brown, to hold himself in readiness for the command of the Pacific Station.

Commander Horace Elmer, to command the Kearsarge Nov. 15.

Lieutenant J. C. Wilson, to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection, San Francisco.

Lieutenants John A. Norris and Chas. Laird, and Ensigns H. B. Wilson and L. M. Garrett, to special longitude duty in the West Indies.

P. A. Paymaster C. M. Ray, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department.

P. A. Paymaster H. R. Smith, to duty as general storekeeper at Key West, Fla., Dec. 2.

Detached.

Oct. 24.—P. A. Engineer H. S. Ross, from special duty at the works of Messrs. Wm. Cramp and Son and placed on sick leave.

Oct. 25.—Lieutenant James H. Bull, from the Monocacy, Nov. 30, and ordered home.

Lieutenant David Peacock, from Navy-yard, Portsmouth, and ordered to the nautical schoolship Saratoga.

Chaplain R. R. Hoss, from the Vermont and ordered to the receiving ship Dale.

Oct. 27.—Lieutenant Jos. M. Arthur, from the Minnesota and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Jesse M. Roper, from special duty under Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the Petrel.

Chief Engineer James H. Chasmar, from the Kearsarge and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, in connection with the machinery for cruisers.

Chief Engineer Geo. E. Tower, from duty at Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Kearsarge.

Assistant Naval Constructor Wm. J. Baxter, from special duty abroad, Dec. 2, and ordered to report in person to the Department.

Oct. 28.—Captain R. L. Pythian, as a member of Light House Board, Nov. 1, and ordered to continue on present duty as Superintendent of Naval Observatory.

Commander Wm. H. Whiting, from command of Kearsarge, Nov. 5, and authorized to avail himself of the leave granted him Oct. 1.

Commander C. F. Goodrich, from duty in charge of U. S. Marine College at Newport, R. I., Nov. 15, and granted leave for one year with permission to leave the United States.

Lieutenant Richard Henderson, from duty as assistant to the Inspector of the 5th Light House District, Nov. 30, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign R. P. Schwerin, from the Naval War College and ordered to training ship Jamestown as watch and division officer.

Ensign M. H. Tillman, from Coast Survey and ordered to Petrel as watch and division officer.

Ensign Franklin Swift, from the New Hampshire and ordered to duty on the Petrel as watch and division officer.

Ensign James C. Drake from the Coast Survey schooner Scoresby and ordered to the Petrel as watch and division officer.

Ensign P. W. Hourigan, from the Jamestown and placed on waiting orders.

Naval Cadet W. K. Harrison, from the Kearsarge and ordered to the Atlanta.

P. A. Surgeon Francis S. Nash, from duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Nov. 14, and ordered to Petrel.

P. A. Engineer W. H. Nauman, from Bureau of Steam Engineering, Nov. 14, and ordered to Petrel.

Sailmaker John J. Byrne, from the Jamestown and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker Geo. T. Douglass, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Jamestown.

Oct. 30.—Lieutenant F. H. Sherman, from the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, and to duty in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, Savannah, Ga., Nov. 15.

Lieutenant Albert Gleave, from the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, Nov. 4, and ordered to the Charleston Dec. 12.

P. A. Paymaster James E. Cann, from duty at Key West, Dec. 2, and placed on waiting orders.

Professor J. R. Soley, Lieutenants F. M. Wise, E. D. Tussing, Lucien Young and F. E. Beatty, from duty under the Bureau of Navigation and to report to the Secretary of the Navy for duty in the Library of the Navy Department and War Records Office.

Oct. 31.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Allen, from the New Hampshire, to duty in the Library and War Records Office, Navy Department.

Naval Cadet W. B. Franklin, from the Kearsarge and ordered to the Boston.

Naval Cadet J. H. Reid, from the Kearsarge and ordered to the Atlanta.

Revoked.

The orders of Captain N. H. Farquhar, as hydrographer to the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to duty as a member of the Light House Board No. 1 were revoked.

Orders of Commander S. W. Terry, to duty at the Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Orders of Commander J. R. Bartlett, to command the Kearsarge.

Commissioned.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Harry M. Hodges, to be a lieutenant from Sept. 9.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Wm. B. Caperton, to be a lieutenant from Oct. 24.

Ensign C. N. Atwater, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Sept. 9.

Ensign J. H. L. Holcombe, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Oct. 24.

P. A. Paymaster James A. Ring, to be a paymaster from Aug. 20.

P. A. Engineer W. A. Windsor, to be a chief engineer from June 17.

CASUALTIES.

Only one death was reported to the Navy Department this week, that of John D. Mullany, private M. C., which occurred at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Oct. 18.

NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR NO. 45, NAVY DEPT., Oct. 24, 1889, directs that, in order that prompt payment of labor rolls at navy-yards and stations may be secured, it is essential that the monthly money requisitions be submitted to the Paymaster General as early as practicable, and gives instructions to this effect. Par. 23 of Navy Regulation Circular No. 54 is modified, in that hereafter the summaries therein referred to shall be rendered within 15 days after the completion of the pay rolls. The modification of Pay Officer's Form No. 12, necessary to conform to the foregoing requirements, and the adoption of a form for the monthly estimate of funds, are hereby authorized.

DINNER TO ADMIRAL WALKER.

A COMPLIMENTARY farewell banquet was given to Admiral Walker in Washington, on Tuesday evening, in the dining room of Vice-President Levi P. Morton's new apartment house, the Shoreham. The dinner committee had been engaged upon the work of preparation for a long while and the result was one of the finest entertainments ever given in Washington.

Admiral Walker had the seat of honor just opposite a big flower ship in a position to command the entire dining room.

There were no formal speeches. Admiral Rodgers, who resided, in a few graceful remarks proposed the health of the guest of the evening. Admiral Walker feelingly responded, and subsequently a surprise was given to him by the reading, at the instance of Secretary Tracy, of the following letter prepared by the Secretary and communicated to the recipient of its unprecedented compliment for the first time on this occasion.

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 30, 1889.

"SIR.—Upon the occasion of your withdrawal from the Bureau of Navigation, of which you have been for eight years the Chief, I take the pleasure in expressing to you my strong sense of the lasting service which you have rendered to the Navy Department and of its loss at your departure. Your large experience and ripe judgment in all matters of naval organization and administration have made your counsel of peculiar value at a time when the material development of the navy presented many new and difficult problems. It will be a satisfaction to you to know that, in this critical period your good sense, your breadth of view on all professional questions, and your devotion to the best interests of the service have left a permanent mark upon the labors of the Department.

"Your wide personal knowledge of the officers on the Navy list, your sound discrimination of character, and the spirit of fairness with which you have performed the arduous and thankless task of assignment to duty have done much to check the abuses of favoritism and to regulate employment upon wholesome and normal principles. The Bureau of Navigation, as the only branch of departmental administration directly concerned in the management of the fleet, has a most important influence in raising or lowering the character of the naval personnel, and to its well-directed efforts under your guidance are due, in large measure, the good order, discipline and harmony which now prevail in the service. Such a result could only be accomplished by uniting industry and watchfulness, an unwavering tenacity of purpose and a resolute stand on the side of right and duty.

"It is peculiarly appropriate that at the close of your responsible duties you should be entrusted with the command of the first squadron of the reconstructed Navy. It is not in the power of the Department to confer upon you any higher distinction, and your selection for the command is made not only from knowledge of your special fitness for the post, but as recognition of the services you have hitherto performed.

"There is much still to be considered in determining the direction of future naval development and in building up a system of fleet organization adapted to modern conditions; and the naval administration will be largely aided in arriving at its conclusions by the experience of your squadron. Therefore, while I regret your departure, I look with satisfaction upon your present assignment, and in giving you my best wishes for the future I can only express the hope and the conviction that the successful efforts which have marked your long career of usefulness in the Bureau will continue, with equal advantage to the service, in your new field of action.

"Very respectfully,

B. F. TRACY,
Secretary of the Navy.

"Rear Admiral JOHN G. WALKER, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation."

At the conclusion of the reading of the letter by Admiral Rodgers its sentiments were enthusiastically endorsed by long continued cheers, and Admiral Walker, with marked emotion, expressed in a very few words his deep sense of gratitude, to which he said he would endeavor to give more fitting expression hereafter.

Among those present were: Secretary Tracy, Admirals Rodgers, Greer, Upshur, Crosby and Harmony, Commodores Sicard, Dewey, White and Ramsay, Paymaster General Fulton, Engineer-in-Chief Melville, Surgeon General Brown, Naval Constructor Hitchborn, Chief Engineer Fletcher, Pay Director Thornton, Captains Meade, Cooke and Casey, Commanders Folger, Train, Coffin, Barber, Davis and Wilson, Paymasters Kenny and Brown, Lieutenant Commanders Brownson and Perry, Lieutenants Mason, Staunton, J. H. Moore, J. A. Rodgers, Veeder, Reeder, Selfridge, Singer, R. M. G. Brown and Morrill, Generals MacFeely and Baird, Colonels Sawtelle and Kellogg and Major Goodloe, U. S. M. C., Surgeons Van Rypen and Ruth.

THE many friends in New York and vicinity of Capt. D. D. Wheeler, U. S. A., who served several years ago in New York Harbor as an officer of the 1st U. S. Artillery, will be glad to learn that he has been assigned to duty with Col. Batchelder, Depot Quartermaster, New York City.

A DESPATCH of Oct. 29 from Erie, Pa., says: "Social and naval circles are in a state of pleasurable excitement this evening over the union in marriage of Ensign George Randolph Clark, U. S. N., and Miss Mary A. Brown, a prominent young society lady of this city. The marriage took place in the Park Presbyterian Church. The groom and the ushers, officers from the U. S. ship Michigan, were in full dress uniform. The reception followed at the residence of the bride's father, W. S. Brown, a wealthy resident of Erie. Ensign Clark is stationed at Philadelphia."

JAMES EDWARD CALHOUN, of Abbeville, S. C., cousin and brother-in-law of John C. Calhoun, died Oct. 31, aged 93. Mr. Calhoun entered the U. S. Navy in 1816 and resigned in 1833, being then the wealthiest officer in the Service. At his death he was the largest land owner in the State, with a homestead of 25,000 acres of rich Savannah lands and 165,000 acres of mountain land in Pickens and Oconee Counties. For the last fifty years he led the life of a hermit, devoting himself exclusively to the increase of his estate.

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LIEUTENANT G. L. CARDEN, U. S. R. M., in the *North American Review* for October, discusses the subject of the "Naval Education of the Future." He shows how completely we have been neglecting the training needed to fit our naval officers to take command of the modern vessels, with which they must henceforth deal, and how completely we have been dominated by sentiments and ideas that belong to the past. He advocates the more complete training of officers for shore duty, and says: "It will become imperative, now that ships without masts are to come into service, that an expedient be devised for the exercise lost in 'activity aloft.' The long, broad decks of the new ships, especially those of the *Chicago*, *Baltimore*, *Newark*, *Maine* and *Texas* type, offer every facility for the erection of gymnastic apparatus. Officers and men can alike do regular duty in this line, which will serve greatly to shake off the apathy that seizes hold of a crew little drilled. There cannot be too much attention paid to the development of the individual sailor, both to obtain a trained factor and a physically perfect one. The sooner the Service awakes to a realizing sense that the Navy of to-day is a modern institution, a fighting factor devoid of all the romance of the past, the sooner the country will be prepared to resist all inroads from hostile sources."

REFERRING to recent published accounts of the ill health of the Prince of Wales a London correspondent says: "He stood the journey to Athens so badly and his failing health was so obvious that it was suddenly arranged that he should set sail for Egypt in a man of-war Oct. 28, accompanied by both his sons. This breaks up a whole series of festive arrangements, so far as English participation goes, and it would easily have not been decided upon without serious cause."

THE Army Medical Examining Board lately sitting at 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, has adjourned.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1889.

Office No. 240 Broadway, New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by express money order, post-office order, check, or draft, made payable to W. C. and F. P. CHURCH. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the office.

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THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

THAT the shipbuilding industry of this country is on the increase becomes very apparent from the responses to the calls for bids by the Navy Department for the construction of three 2,000 ton cruisers authorized by the act of September 7, 1888. Contrary to expectations, there were five apparently responsible firms found ready and willing to undertake the work when the bids were opened at the Navy Department on Saturday last: Union Iron Works, San Francisco, for one cruiser, \$775,000; for two cruisers, \$1,450,000; for three cruisers, \$2,054,000, or \$684,600 each. N. F. Palmer, Jr., and Co., New York, for one cruiser, \$674,000. Columbian Iron Works, of Baltimore, for one cruiser, \$625,000; for two cruisers, \$1,225,000. Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., for one cruiser, \$675,000; for two cruisers, \$1,350,000; for three cruisers, \$2,025,000. Harrison Loring, Boston, Mass., for one cruiser, \$674,000. All these bids were for the construction of the vessels according to plans for both hull and machinery furnished by the Navy Department. Contracts have since been awarded the Columbian Iron Works, the lowest bidders, for two of the ships, and it is expected that Messrs. N. F. Palmer and Co., of New York, will be given the contract for the third. The contract requirements are that each of the new vessels shall show a maximum speed of at least seventeen knots an hour, maintained successfully for four consecutive hours; that for every quarter knot above that speed the contractor shall receive a premium of \$25,000; that a penalty in a similar sum shall be exacted for every quarter knot below that speed; that a vessel failing to make an average speed of sixteen knots an hour for four hours shall be rejected, and that the vessels must be completed within two and a half years from the date of contract.

In explanation of the fact that the Cramps did not bid for the new cruisers, the Baltimore American says: "When asked his opinion as to the prices of which other firms had offered to build the new cruisers, Mr. Cramp was reticent, and only said: 'Since the time of our first bid for the vessels, which was \$875,000, important changes and modifications have been made, which would allow of their being built at a much lower figure than at first specified. Some of those firms which put in the low bids may have discovered methods of shipbuilding that will allow them to take the cruisers at a lower figure than we, here in Philadelphia,'

have yet discovered. However, I do not care to say anything on that point." Mr. Cramp should remember that it is possible that other firms may find their profit in establishing a reputation for good work by building vessels for the Government. The public attention thus directed to them has its advantages and after the firms securing this work are done with it they may find themselves as busy as the Cramps are reported to be. There is a better day dawning for our shipbuilding interests.

The N. Y. Tribune, which has been questioning a large number of members of the coming Congress upon the subject, reports that the replies received indicate a probability amounting almost to a certainty, that the Republican Congress will take action which will result in the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine and a vast increase of direct commerce, at least between the United States and the countries of Central and South America. Great expectations are entertained too of the results of the Pan-American Congress, the members of which are now visiting different parts of the country preparatory to entering upon their labors at Washington, under the presidency of our Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine.

The growth in naval ship construction has convinced the Secretary of the Navy that the present construction corps is not sufficiently large to cope with the actual requirements either present or prospective of the service, and with the view to augmenting this important branch he has ordered a board to examine candidates for admission thereto. The board, which consists of Naval Constr. Philip Hichborn, president, Naval Constr. Gatewood and Asst. Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, will convene at the Navy Department, on Nov. 21. There are about a half dozen candidates in all who have been authorized to appear, among them several draughtsmen at present employed in the Construction Bureau.

MR. R. S. GUNDRY, in an article on "Progress in China" in the Fortnightly Review for October, shows how the appreciation of the value of foreign weapons has led China from the erection of dock yards and arsenals to the partial introduction of railroads, telegraphs and modern methods of mining. China has now a fleet which is mechanically and numerically powerful, although its efficiency is greatly lessened by peculiarly Chinese methods of administration. The officers, for example, farm the supply of ammunition and stores, and common quick powder is used with disastrous results in costly Armstrongs, designed to use slow burning powder. A mercantile fleet has also been created, which now has 26 vessels valued at \$2,000,000. They run only between the treaty ports, the Chinese authorities being evidently afraid to establish a precedent for foreigners by opening other ports to commerce. Since the first attempt at its introduction in 1865, the telegraph has gradually made its way until lines now encircle and traverse the whole empire—westward from Shanghai, across Central China, to the border of Burmah; southward along the coast to Canton and the frontier of Tonkin, from Tien-Tsin; northward across Manchuria, to the Siberian frontier, and by cable to the islands of Formosa and Hainan. Other lines are projected, including one to connect with the Russian line at Riachta. Railroad travel has made a beginning, and the three most powerful Viceroy's in the empire—Li Hung-chang, Tseng Kwo-chuan and Chang Chi-tung, backed by the Empress Dowager and by Prince Chun, the Emperor's father and virtual Prime Minister—are urging their extension against the conservative prejudices which are fostered by the *literati*. The lack of a good currency and the modern methods of finance must greatly hamper China in extending her railroad system, even if national prejudices against the devices of the foreign devils are overcome. While Japan has a mint and is turning out coins that are accepted in Hong Kong and the Straits, China is still struggling with a currency that would drive an occidental nation frantic. Japan, again, has adopted all modern machinery and improvements for the production of tea and silk with encouraging results, while China is losing ground through stolid adherence to the methods of the past. The latest information is that France is putting a stop to railroad building by reviving some

forgotten treaty, which requires China to intrust its railroad building to Frenchmen. This ought not to be.

THE N. Y. Herald reports a long interview with General Brialmont, of Belgium, on the subject of the *Vesuvius* and the dynamite gun. He finds nothing in this gun to startle him, after his study of the effects of melinite and gun cotton which has been loaded and fired from foreign guns for a long while. "You see," said the General, the United States government is a good deal backward in military matters. Americans shouldn't mind my saying it. They are a great nation, greatly ahead of the Old World in physical and many other sciences. That they should be a long way behind us in military matters is unavoidable. A nation's genius is shaped by its wants, and America doesn't want such military efficiency as we do."

General Brialmont also gives some interesting statements of the use of concrete for fortifications. He said: "The new walls and roofing on our fortresses are being made of such concrete to the thickness of three yards or more. Guns in fort will be protected by my iron cupolas, about twenty-four inches thick. Under such cover the besieged will be able to make light of the most terrible fire which, in the present condition of artillery, could be poured upon them, and their guns will be as safely shielded as they are in the armories during the season of peace. The biggest shells and the most violent explosives—were they ten times as powerful as Zalinski's projectiles—could hardly make so much as an impression upon such protective material. Our forts will be indestructible."

G. O. No. 79, A. G. O., issued this week, prescribes new regulations for the examination of candidates from the ranks for commissions in the army. Greater care is to be exercised in ascertaining the candidates' moral character than has heretofore prevailed. The order requires among other things that the recommendations of candidates be accompanied by testimonials from reputable persons to whom the non-commissioned officer was known prior to enlistment. He must have an excellent moral character, a good reputation for sobriety and fidelity, as well as for an intelligent, energetic, judicious and faithful performance of such duties as may have been devolved upon him in the Army. Certificates are to be given to those recommended, and they will be known in the service as "candidates for promotion," and will have the title of "candidate" prefixed to their rank on all rolls, returns, orders and correspondence. They will be entitled to wear a stripe of gold lace similar to that worn by commissioned officers on each sleeve. These privileges shall terminate at the end of a year unless the recommendation shall be continued by a succeeding board. A second examination as to educational qualifications will not, however, be required. The requirements as to age, mental condition, professional examination, etc., are about the same as under the old regulations.

REAR ADMIRAL WALKER severed his connection with the Bureau of Navigation on Nov. 31st, and on the following day Commodore Ramsay assumed charge. The change was effected by more than the usual ceremonies. By formal invitation of the secretary, the officers and employees of the department gathered in his office to bid adieu to the outgoing and welcome to the new bureau chief. And as a further token of esteem for Admiral Walker the Department was closed at three o'clock. Admiral Walker left Washington Nov. 1st and at once took up his quarters on the *Chicago*, the flagship of the new squadron of evolution. He expects to sail for Europe from New York about the 10th of November, going to Europe by way of Boston, where the new ships will be exhibited in the harbor. It is understood that a special train will run from Washington to Boston at that time, conveying a party of naval officials and correspondents to attend the opening of the maritime exhibition and incidentally to receive Admiral Walker upon his arrival there.

THE statement in last Sunday's Washington *Herald* to the effect that a general order would be is-

sued this week, changing the stations of the 1st and 3d Regiments of artillery, is pronounced at Army Headquarters as absolutely without foundation.

THE detail of Col. H. C. Wood, A. A. G., to duty in the Inspector General's Department, has suggested to some the advisability of consolidating these two departments and it would not be surprising if a move was made in this direction during the next session of Congress. It is argued that since the transfer of a large portion of the Adjutant General's Office to the Record and Pension Division of the Secretary of War's Office, there is not sufficient work to keep the Assistant Adjutant General not on duty at division and department headquarters employed, while on the other hand the corps of inspectors is not large enough for the proper inspection of the Army, troops and money accounts.

WILLIAM L. ALEXANDER, recently appointed Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, with the rank of captain, held the rank of major general, at the time of his appointment, as Adjutant General of the State of Iowa. His appointment is unquestionably a popular one, except in the Army, where it is held to violate a principle of selection which should be insisted upon. Otherwise it is unexceptional, and no reflection upon Captain Alexander was intended in what we said as to the unwise appointment as his. Now that he is in the Army Captain Alexander will come to our opinion upon this subject. We wish him all success in his new position.

THE order directing Commodore George Brown to hold himself in readiness for the command of the Pacific Station is among the many important changes chronicled this week in the Naval Gazette. Rear Admiral Kimberly, who Commodore Brown is to relieve, is expected home within the next six weeks, but it is not likely that Commodore Brown will assume command of the squadron until after January 1st next. It is on this date that his orders as Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard expire. It is rumored that Commodore Weaver will succeed him at this yard.

As a result of the recent labors of the Medical Examining Board, convened in New York City, the following have been appointed assistant surgeons in the Army, with the rank of first lieutenants, to date from October 30, 1889: Charles Wilcox, of Governor's Island, New York; H. E. McVay, Fort Mackinac, Mich., and Euclid B. Frich, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. These gentlemen at the time of their appointment were serving as Contract Surgeons at the respective places indicated.

WITH Major General Schofield in Washington, Major General Howard on the Atlantic Coast and Brigadier General Miles on the Pacific Coast, all earnestly desirous of seeing our coast defences put in proper shape and all co operating to the utmost of their ability with those in civil life and position, who also have the matter at heart, there does seem a reasonable prospect that the next session of Congress will be fruitful of good results in this highly important particular.

MANY thousands assembled at Wilmington, Del., on Wednesday to witness the unveiling by ex-Secretary of State Bayard of the monument in honor of Caesar Rodney, patroon, soldier, governor and member of the Continental Congress. At great length Mr. Bayard detailed Rodney's patriotic services in Congress and on the battlefield during the struggle for American independence, and paid a warm tribute to his worth as a soldier and citizen.

THE order for the final examination of candidates from the ranks for commissions as 2d lieutenants, has at last appeared. It will be observed that one of the candidates who passed the Departmental Board is not included in the list. The reason of this is that the candidate in question is not naturalized, and although there is no law against his selection, the department has very justly concluded not to give him an appointment.

A BOARD consisting of Capt. R. L. Phythian, President; Comdr. W. R. Bridgeman; Lieut.-Comdr. A. S. Snow; Lieut.-Comdr. B. F. Tilley; Lieut. John F. Meigs, has been in session at Newport, R. I., during the past week investigating the internal working arrangements of the naval war college, torpedo station and naval training station with the view to ascertaining what relation they bear to each other, or if a practical scheme can be devised for their consolidation. The Board's views are desired at this time in order that the Secretary may be able to present some intelligence or practical plan to Congress for its action this session. There has been more or less talk for some time of consolidating these three organizations and placing at the head thereof an officer of high rank with an executive officer at each of three stations, but whether this will be the recommendation of the board remains to be seen. The \$100,000 appropriated for a new war college building on Goat Island has not been used, because it has been thought best not to make a beginning until the plan has been devised.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR, it is stated, will relegate to Congress the question of the disposition of the Indian prisoners at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Alabama.

ELIZABETH B. CUSTER, widow of Gen. Custer, contributes to the *Times-Staff* an interesting article on Army officers' wives, a subject which she is fully capable of handling. But it is more of the wife of the past than of the present that she speaks. "The Army woman sets gloom at defiance. She went to work resolutely to try to make another home. She watched eagerly when the boxes and bales which contained her few treasures were unpacked, and winked very fast to keep the tears back, when almost everything was found to be nicked, bent, broken, or crushed out of shape. I have seen them take the articles one by one and arrange them in the quarters, get some simple curtains to the blindless windows and so settle themselves in a few hours that the husband coming from his duty at night entered a home." In conclusion she says: "In travelling now over the route to the Rocky Mountains I sometimes hear the weary voice of some complaining woman exclaiming, 'When will these hideous plains cease?' and looking at her surroundings—the comfort and ease of a Pullman car, the books, fruit, ice water, the dining car, above all, all the water in a land of water famine that she needs for her toilet—I cannot help contrasting her journey with that of her brave predecessors whose buoyant faces gazed westward and never turned back a regretful look."

The *Admiralty Gazette* calls attention to the fact that as yet those in authority have failed to grasp the immense importance of the stoker in the modern man-of-war. "He is little seen except by the officers in his immediate department, and, as a result, has been undervalued. But the time has come to change all this, and to devote more care and attention to those who have now become as great a need to the navy as the seaman was in days gone by. The good old type of seaman is rapidly dying out. He is now becoming a marine gunner who cannot go aloft because there are no masts, and rarely handles an oar in these days of steam launchers. Our ships are dependent upon the engineer, and he and his subordinates are becoming every day more and more important. We cannot possibly do without them, and it behoves the Admiralty to see that they are in a state of contentment and efficiency."

It is now definitely understood, says the London *Vanity Fair*, that the Duke of Connaught's journey home along the Canadian Pacific Railway is really a military tour of inspection. The forts on Vancouver, the harbor at Esquimalt, the rolling-stock available for military purposes, and the facilities for bringing up coal from the interior for coaling purposes will all be carefully examined. It is understood, moreover, that this will be the first decided indication of the potential promotion of the Duke at some early date to the post of commander-in-chief in the place of his uncle.

We learn from Washington that Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, 1st U. S. Infantry, is to be tried by a Court-martial for duplication of pay accounts.

CAPTAIN PAUL ROEMER, U. S. Army, retired, sailed for Europe on Thursday on the Hamburg steamer *Columbia*.

MR. B. NICHOLS, clerk in the A. G. O., Headquarters Department of Arizona, Los Angeles, was married, Oct. 19, at Pasadena, Cal., to Miss Emma L. Gilbert, a young lady with a large circle of friends.

THE DIVISION REPORTS.

THE reports of the three Division Commanders have been made public. They cover the usual routine of official statement. That of Major General Howard, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, is strong on the subject of coast defence and high explosives, recommends the three-battalion organization for the infantry, the speedy adoption of the magazine gun, a better code of punishments for the guidance of courts martial, the enlargement of the retired list, the reduction of the period for retiring of enlisted men to 25 years, the placing of regimental bands on better footing, etc. Major General Crook, Division of the Missouri, gives special attention to the subject of desertion. He says:

Many remedies have been proposed and many causes assigned. Among these causes, the one most frequently alleged is that the soldier is required to perform too much manual labor, and that he is subjected to harsh and tyrannical treatment by his officers and non-commissioned officers. A careful examination of the subject leads me to the opinion that this statement is true only to a limited extent. While soldiers are expected to work when necessary, it will be found, I think, on examination, that the amount of work required of them is small, and that as far as their treatment by their officers is concerned it is, with some few exceptions, as good as could be expected.

I am of the opinion that if some means could be adopted by which we could obtain for service in the Army a different class of recruits, a class whose family connections and local associations are known, we should thereby reduce largely the number of such desertions. Again, I am decidedly of the opinion that if a soldier could, after a reasonable term, sever his connection with the military service by a payment of the amount which his enlistment and service had cost the Government, it would go far also toward preventing his desertion.

In this connection I suggest the propriety of shortening the term of enlistment.

Referring to the conduct of the citizen settlers during the recent opening of the Oklahoma Territory, Gen. Crook says:

I invite especial attention to the remarks of the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, regarding the manner in which their delicate and laborious work was performed by both officers and men of his command in the district of Oklahoma.

I also invite attention to the remarks of Col. R. Williams, Asst. Adj't-General, to the manner in which duty is done in the National Park by the officers and soldiers stationed therein.

I concur fully in the remarks of the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, both in what he says regarding the military, as well as regarding the conduct of citizen settlers in the district of Oklahoma. The orderly settlement of that district by citizens is without a parallel, and the behavior of officers and men all that could be desired.

The annual report of Brig.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Division of the Pacific, is fuller in its detail of operations, and contains many timely recommendations. The administration of military affairs is reported in a satisfactory condition; the troops are all well governed, disciplined and instructed, and the general tone and character of the service is very commendable.

The concentration of troops of the three arms of the Service under command of Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf., made at the encampments at Monterey and Santa Cruz, has been highly beneficial. The duties required simulated in many respects the actual condition of warfare, and gave officers and men experience that could not otherwise be obtained. The troops are still in camp.

The results of target competition are highly satisfactory, but there should be separate contests for officers and enlisted men, and some changes ought to be made to advantage in long-range firing.

Concerning the Military Service generally, the report says: "The Army is now in a transitory state. During the last 23 years, or since its reorganization in 1866, it has been largely occupied in what has been known as the battle of civilization. It has been pushed forward in advance of the building of transcontinental railways, occupying every dangerous mountain pass, guarding every surveying expedition, working party and settlement that has been established westward from the Missouri River to the Pacific. * * * While the principal work of the Army of this character appears to have been accomplished, yet it could not be withdrawn without imminent danger to many sections of the western part of our country."

Attention is called to the necessity of better barracks and quarters, and a table submitted to show the disproportionate appropriations for improvements of military posts from 1874 to 1889 for the Division of the Pacific, from which it appears that the Divisions of the Atlantic and Missouri received \$20,591,769 and the Pacific only \$904,748. It is recommended that at least \$500,000 be appropriated for the construction of quarters and barracks in this Division in accordance with plans already adopted by the War Department.

After reference to the subject of desertion and the causes thereof, the recommendation is made that more care be taken in the class of men enlisted. Other recommendations are made as follows: That the term of enlistment be reduced from five to three years; that worthy men be authorized to re-enlist in the departments in which they are serving; that the pay of first sergeants be made \$50 per month, and that the pay of all non-commissioned officers of regiments be increased 50 per cent.; that the ration be improved, both in material and method of preparing it; that enlisted men be allowed to present their names for transfer from one station to another; that instead of enlisting a body of men in Boston and New York and sending them to the Pacific Coast, they be retained in the Division of

the Atlantic for six months or a year; that men serving in that division be allowed to transfer to the Division of Missouri, and men in that Division also be given the men serving in the Pacific; that young men of good physique, fair education and well recommended, be enlisted, as far as practicable, who by serving five years and passing an examination of merit, and found in every way worthy and qualified, may be commissioned second lieutenants, and if no vacancies are open for them that they receive honorable discharge; that the artillery branch be increased; that the three battalion organizations be adopted for our service; that fifteen years continuous service in the same rank shall entitle an officer to promotion to the next highest grade.

The report concludes with an urgent and eloquent appeal for the improvement of defences of the Pacific Coast.

It is estimated that 573 modern guns and mortars, at a cost of \$30,067,950, will be necessary to put this coast in proper condition of defence, and to this end the following recommendations are made: First, that \$250,000 be appropriated to secure and perfect the titles of strategic points necessary to be occupied for the defence of the coast. Second, that \$1,000,000 be appropriated for a plant to be constructed under the direction of a board of Army and Navy officers for the construction of the most improved modern and effective guns and war material for both the Army and Navy. It is further recommended that \$25,000,000, or so much of it as can be utilized in four years, be appropriated for the construction of guns and war material.

"This may be regarded as a large sum for this purpose," the report says, "but I would call attention to the fact that there is now lying in the Branch Mint at San Francisco not less than \$25,000,000 in silver alone piled up as a temptation for any third-rate naval power to plunder this coast; and I can conceive of no better use to make of it than to provide the means for protecting our country and all that is most dear and valuable to our people." Especial attention is invited to the report of Major John I. Rodgers, Division Inspector of Artillery Practice, on this question.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. John Carland, 6th Inf., will report in St. Paul for examination by a Retiring Board. 2d Lt. R. G. Procter, 5th Art., will report at Ft. Leavenworth, for examination by a Retiring Board. Capt. D. M. Taylor, O. D., in addition to his present duties, will relieve Capt. C. C. Morrison, O. D., as Recorder of the Ordnance and Fortification Board. Captain Morrison is assigned to duty as inspector at Midvale Steel Works. Surg. C. R. Greenleaf will visit Pittsburgh Barracks and Fort Porter, N. Y., and Fort Wayne, Mich., on public business. Surg. W. H. Forwood is detailed member of Retiring Board at St. Paul, vice Asst. Surg. E. A. Mearns, relieved. 2d Lieut. Chas. Young, 25th Inf., is transferred to 9th Cavalry. Surg. Anthony Heger is assigned to duty as attending surgeon, Washington City (S. O., Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

REVENUE MARINE.

At a fire on board the steamer Sarah, moored to the wharf at the north end of the pavilion at West End, New Orleans, La., the rev. cutter Seward fortunately was moored at West End, and her fire brigade were quickly summoned, and, in charge of Eng. Chalker, crossed the canal in boats. The brigade were provided with their fire buckets and axes, and, after cutting away a portion of the wood work, succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any serious damage had taken place.

2d Asst. Engr. Edward J. Noonan reported for duty on the Dexter at Newport this week.

Oct. 28.—2d Asst. Engr. E. A. Jack, from steamer Manhattan and placed on waiting orders.

Oct. 28.—2d Asst. Eng. Wm. Robinson, from steamer Dexter and assigned to steamer Dallas, repairing at East Boston.

2d Assistant Engineer Wm. Robinson, detached from the Revenue steamer Dexter, and assigned to duty on the Revenue steamer Dallas, at Portland, Me.

1st Lieutenant W. F. Kilgore has reported from leave and again resumed his duties as executive officer.

MISS BESSIE BARNES STANTON, the daughter of the late Edwin M. Stanton, President Lincoln's famous Secretary of War, was married Oct. 31 to Mr. Harry S. Haversham, of Baltimore. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's brother-in-law, Lieut. James C. Bush, 5th U. S. Art., on Governor's Island. About 50 guests were present. The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, rector of the little chapel on the Island, officiated, and after a wedding supper the married couple left on a tour.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. O. J. Madden, the son of Major D. Madden, U. S. A., which occurred at his residence in Wilcox, A. T. His age was 25 and he died of consumption, of which he had been for some years a victim. He was a native of New York, but had resided in Arizona since his childhood. He was a young man of fine education, and his friends were only limited by the number of his acquaintances.

MR. HUNG CHANG, Grand Secretary of State for China, has decided to establish a medical survey for the Chinese army and navy on the basis of the best Western models, under a foreign Surgeon-General, with an adequate staff of assistants. It will include hospitals and dispensaries at various places, a medical school, and native surgeons for the fleet and the military stations of North China. A start will be made, the Vice Consul says, with a number of young men, educated in the United States several years ago under the Chinese educational mission, and who have studied medicine under foreign teachers since their return to China. Application has been made for information as to the organization of the Medical Departments of our Army and Navy.

DRILL REGULATIONS FOR LT. ARTILLERY.

The proof sheets of the first eighty pages of this work have been received at Army Headquarters. They comprise what in the old tactics is denominated as "commands" and as much of the "School of the Soldier Dismounted" as is covered by pars. 11 to 69 and 128 to 198 inclusive. The caption "School of the Soldier Dismounted" is applied to one par. only, confined to general remarks, and that of "Manual of the Piece" is changed to the "School of the Cannoneer."

As the subjects pertaining to the first named school will probably also be embodied with the forthcoming Infantry as well as Cavalry Drill Regulations, the changes made therein are thus interesting to all of these arms of the service. These changes are not confined to the text; they also comprise the re-arrangement of the several paragraphs with view to a more orderly succession.

All changes of note from old tactics are here given, and where a movement or exercise is not mentioned it has been carried over from old tactics to new regulations without noteworthy change. The first change noticeable is in the last sentence of paragraph 10 (old tactics) 9 new, which now reads:

"Trumpet calls and sabre signals should be frequently used in instruction, in order that officers and men may readily recognize them."

Under the head INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION (par. 12) is embodied old par. 11, with additional and explicit directions as to holding the recruit's attention. The *As you were* is also here introduced and explained.

The position of the soldier or attention (par. 13) takes up less than half the space of old par. 12, *Re-marks* being entirely omitted.

Par. 14. The RESTS (old par. 13) begin with Break rank, MARCH, are followed successively by Fall in, Rest, In place REST, and squad ATTENTION. The command squad is omitted in REST, otherwise there is no material change. Parade REST follows. The right foot is carried six instead of three inches to the rear, and the men are brought back to Squad ATTENTION.

To DISMISS THE SQUAD, being in line at a halt, the commands are 1. Dismiss. 2. MARCH. It will be noted that the Break ranks is thus confined to the RESTS.

Instead of four there are seventeen SETTING UP EXERCISES, and instead of commanding First (Second), etc., EXERCISE, the commands are descriptive. Their mode of execution is given at length, but omitted here for want of space, the commands sufficiently describing their nature, viz.:

- 1st—1. Arm. 2. EXERCISE. 3. HEAD. 4. UP. 5. DOWN. 6. RAISE.
- 2d—1. Arm. 2. EXERCISE. 3. FRONT. 4. REAR.
- 3d—1. Arm. 2. EXERCISE. 3. CIRCLE.
- 4th—1. Arm. 2. EXERCISE. 3. SHOULDERS. 4. FRONT. 5. REAR.
- 5th—1. Hand. 2. EXERCISE. 3. CLOSE. 4. OPEN.
- 6th—1. Forearm vertical. 2. RAISE. 3. UP. 4. DOWN.
- 7th—1. Forearm horizontal. 2. RAISE. 3. FRONT. 4. REAR.
- 8th—1. Trunk. 2. EXERCISE. 3. DOWN. 4. BACK.
- 9th—1. Trunk. 2. EXERCISE. 3. RIGHT. 4. LEFT.
- 10th—1. Trunk. 2. EXERCISE. 3. CIRCLE. 4. RIGHT (or LEFT).
- 11th—1. Arms vertical, palms to the front. 2. RAISE. 3. DOWN. 4. UP.
- 12th—1. Arms forward, palms down. 2. RAISE. 3. DOWN. 4. UP.
- 13th—1. Leg. 2. EXERCISE. 3. Half-bend. 4. DOWN. 5. UP.
- 14th—1. Leg. 2. EXERCISE. 3. Full-bend. 4. DOWN. 5. UP.
- 15th—1. Leg. 2. EXERCISE. 3. Left (or Right). 4. FORWARD. 5. REAR, or, 5. GROUND.
- 16th—1. Leg. 2. EXERCISE. 3. UP.
- 17th—1. Foot. 2. EXERCISE. 3. UP. 4. DOWN.

The Exercises are followed by "THE PRINCIPLES OF THE DIFFERENT STEPS."

Par. 24. The direct step—the length of which has been altered to thirty inches, and its cadence to one hundred and twenty per minute, thus allowing (in the language of the Regulations) a mile to be passed over in about eighteen minutes. This is followed by instruction in its execution. (The balance step is abolished.) The command, 1. Forward, 2. Common time, 3. March, is changed to, 1. Forward, 2. March. No change in execution except the substitution of thirty for twenty-eight inches in length of step.

The march in quick time and passage from common to quick time (old pars. 28 and 29, respectively) are done away with.

Par. 27. To Mark Time. No change.

Par. 28. Short Step has been increased from fourteen to fifteen inches, and in double time it is now eighteen inches; it may also be executed from mark time and conversely.

Par. 29. The commands for Side Step are changed to: 1. Right (or Left) Step; 2. MARCH. The right foot is carried twelve (instead of six) inches to the right, and the recruit is to be instructed to observe the cadence for each foot, as explained in the direct step. The side step is not executed in double time. (Compare old par. 38.)

No change is made in the March to the Rear. (Par. 31.)

In Change Step (par. 32) the toe of the right is advanced near the heel of the left foot (compare old par. 32).

The length of the Double Step (par. 33) has been increased to thirty-six inches and the cadence to one hundred and eighty steps per minute, thus "a mile can be passed over in about ten minutes," thus doing away with the provision in old par. 37, for its increase to that cadence—and the same is therefore omitted. The preliminary instruction in its principles (old par. 36) is also omitted, or rather consolidated with that for its execution (old par. 37), thus doing away with the commands: 1. Double Step; 2. MARCH; and substituting therefor: 1. Forward; 2. Double Time; 3. MARCH; at the second command raising the hands (as in old par. 37), fingers closed, nails toward the body, elbows to the rear (old par. 36), then go on as in old par. 37, substituting, of course, thirty-six for thirty-three inches. All

following the semicolon in second line from bottom of old par. 37 is omitted.

The ALIGNMENTS (par. 37) are introduced by a chapter headed SQUAD DRILL, embodying old par. 35; and direct formation of squad of eight (similar to old par. 38). Par. 36 teaches to form the squad, as follows:

"The non-commissioned officer, facing the squad, and six yards in front of its centre, commands: 1. FALL IN; 2. Left; 3. FACE.

"At the command Fall in the recruits form in single rank, facing to the right at facing distance (16 inches) from each other; at the third command they face to the left."

The ALIGNMENT, man by man, par. 37, differs somewhat from that in old par. 30. Two files are established as a base by being advanced three or more paces (instead of yards) on the right (or left); the commands are: 1. Two files from the right (or left) forward. 2. MARCH. 3. HALT.

"At the command halt, the two recruits designated halt, execute eyes right, close the left hand and place the knuckles against the waist above the hip, wrist straight, back of the hand to the front, the other man places himself so that his right arm touches lightly the elbow of the man on his right. The instructor having verified the alignment of these two men, commands: 1. By file. 2. Right (or left). 3. DRESS. 4. NEXT. 5. FRONT."

"At the command dress, the recruit on the right of the rank executes eyes right and marches to the front, etc. (similar to the recruits in old par. 30), placing the left hand above the hip, as above described, etc., he places his arm lightly against the elbow of the man on his right, so that the line of his eyes and that of his shoulders shall be on line with those of the men on his right. When this recruit is aligned the instructor causes the next recruit to dress by the command next, and so on."

"The instructor is a few yards in front of the squad and facing it to see that the principles of the alignment are properly executed. When the last recruit has arrived (why not dressed up?) the instructor verifies the alignment, etc. (as in old par. 30).

Here follows execution of front (same as in old par. 39, where it is misplaced) and also following additional instructions:

"In order to habituate the recruit to his interval in line, the left hand is placed above the hip in all alignments in the School of the Soldier." Dressing to the left, each man places himself so that his left elbow touches lightly the arm of the man on his left."

Here follow directions to the instructor to examine and, if necessary, correct the position of each man after every alignment, and specifying principal errors that need correction. The par. directs that—

"In the first drills the basis of the alignment is established parallel to the front of the squad, and afterward in oblique directions."

Par. 39 aligns the squad by the commands 1. Right (or left). 2. DRESS. 3. FRONT. The 2d command being explained, as in par. 39 at front, "all the men, including the base files, turn the head and eyes to the front and drop the left hand to the side."

The commands—1. By file, right (or left), backward. 2. DRESS. 3. FRONT—have been dropped and the men are instructed at dress to side step to the right, close on the base files and dress as already explained. With these exceptions par. 40 (old) stands. The alignment with side step form par. 40, the commands being 1. With the side step. 2. Right (or left). 3. DRESS. 4. FRONT. The dress here is as in preceding paragraph.

Par. 42. "When the squad dresses quickly and well, the guide alone moves to the point, or, without leaving the ranks, places his shoulders in the direction indicated by the instructor. In dressing the first two or three files are accurately aligned as quickly as possible in order to form a base for the rest of the squad."

The remaining 29 paragraphs are designated with the caption MARCHINGS. Par. 43. To march in line is similar to old par. 41; the commands are transposed to 1. Forward; 2. MARCH; 3. Guide right (or left). The men are to keep the head habitually direct to the front, but are permitted occasionally to glance toward the guide, turning the head as little as possible, a movement not permitted in old par. 41. Provision is also made for regaining the step when lost, by the command step when the men glance toward the guide, retake the step and turn the eyes again to the front. The next pars. 44 and 45 give respectively, the commands for To march backward, transposed to 1. Backward. 2. MARCH. 3. Guide right (or left), and To march to the rear, transposed to 1. To the rear. 2. MARCH. 3. Guide right (or left), omitting all instructions. The following changes in italics are noted in the next par. 46: To march by the Flank, the men are to face to the right in marching. The facing distance is described as consisting of an interval of six inches between columns, and facing distance is described as follows:

"The depth of a man is taken as 12 inches; his front in ranks as 22 inches, which includes his breadth and interval of six inches. Facing distance is 16 inches, i.e., the difference between the front of a man in ranks and his depth."

Par. 48 says: "In the School of the Soldier, dismounted, the march by the flank is not executed in double time."

Par. 51. To Change Direction in Column of Files—Same commands as in Par. 46 (old) but movement explained as follows:

"At the command march the leading man moves over a quarter or eighth circle whose radius is about 18 inches and is followed by the other men, who change direction on the same ground, and in line of a halt."

While the commands for the oblique march are not changed, the man half-face to the right at the first command, i.e., 1. RIGHT (or left) oblique instead of at MARCH and step off, at MARCH to the oblique. The caution for the men to preserve same length of pace and same degree of obliquity, is very properly omitted. The command 1. Squad. 2. Halt, is here introduced—with instructions to face the front simultaneously at the Halt. Obliquing on the march they half-face to the right in marching and move off in the new direction at the command march.

Additional to Par. 43 (old 47):

"If marking time while obliquing the oblique march is resumed by the commands: 1. Full step. 2. MARCH.

"The short step will not be used in the oblique march."

Additional to Par. 43 (old 48):

"If the oblique be executed from a halt the guide is announced on taking the direct march in line. These rules (as to guides) are general."

The transposition of the words Guide right (or left) previously mentioned is also found in Par. 55.

To March in Double Time, and as the only change from old Par. 52.

Wheeling on a fixed pivot (old Par. 57) is now called Turning, and is described as follows:

Par. 57 (Plate 1). "There is but one turn—that on a fixed pivot. Being at a halt, the instructor commands: 1. Squad right (or left). 2. MARCH. 3. FRONT.

Note.—The very important word "Turn" seems to have been omitted here by the printer under first command.

"At the command march the right guide stands fast; the pivot man, who is the man next the right guide, faces to the right, and also stands fast; the other men and the left guide face to the right and moving by the shortest lines, place themselves successively upon the line established by the pivot man and all dress to the right without command. The left guide having placed himself upon the new line, the instructor verifies the alignment from the outside of the pivot-flank and commands front; at this command the right guide places himself on the right of the rank." "If the squad be marching, the right guide and pivot man halt at the command march; the pivot man faces to the right and both stand fast. The other men and the left guide, etc., etc. (as above)." "Squad half right (or left) is executed in the same manner except that the pivot man makes a half-face to the right, and the pivot guide faces sufficiently to his left to place the line of his shoulders at the right angle to that of the pivot man."

The usual directions follow here, for the instructor to observe and correct errors, liable to occur.

Par. 58 (Plate 2). Wheeling is described: "There is but one wheel, that on a movable pivot. Being on the march the instructor commands: 1. Squad, right (or left) wheel. 2. MARCH. 3. FORWARD. 4. MARCH."

First command is executed as in par. 60 (old):

"At the second command, given at the instant the wheeling point is reached, the guide on the marching flank advances his left shoulder slightly, maintains the full step, and from time to time glances along the rank in order to regulate its march; measures with his eye the ground over which he is to pass, and conducts the marching flank so that the radius of the circle described by the pivot guide may be equal to one-half the front of the squad. The pivot guide takes steps of ten inches, and thus gains ground forward and describes a curve so as to clear the wheeling point; he casts his eyes toward the marching flank, preserves his interval towards it and conforms to its movements; the men turn their heads towards the marching flank, preserve their intervals from that flank, conform to its movement, and shorten their steps according to their distance from it."

"During the wheel the pivot guide preserves his interval of six inches from the man next to him; whether or not he takes steps of ten inches depends upon the accuracy with which the marching flank is conducted." "During the wheel the dress is toward the marching flank. On resuming the direct march the guide is, without indication, on the side it was previous to the wheel."

"The command forward is given in time to add march the instant the front is in the desired direction, at which all the men resume the full step and turn their heads to the front."

"The wheel may be arrested at any time by the commands: 1. Squad. 2. HALT." "If at a halt, the wheel is executed on the same principles." "In wheeling in double time, the pivot man takes steps of twelve inches."

"In order that the principles of the wheel may be thoroughly understood, the command forward may be delayed until one or more complete circles have been described."

"Par. 59" provides for changing recruits to enable them to act in different capacities, and ends with provisions of old par. 62.

Par. 60 to 71 will treat at length of "Covering and Marching on Points," first singly on two objects, to fix the prolongation of the straight line; then to march upon the points in quick and double time; select new points (from a halt), and move upon them; select intermediate points in line with fixed point of direction, marching upon the latter, covering the former, and selecting new points as he advances, etc., etc.

Forming squads, in size from gun detachment to section in double rank, at proper distance; marching the same at double time; halting, resuming march in quick time; changing direction in column of files; obliquing line in column of files, and executing the turn.

The new Cavalry Drill has been so fully described in the Journal of the Cavalry Institute that we have not thought it worth while to occupy space with it. The new Infantry Drill is not sufficiently advanced to be described.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AT YALE.

The projected course in military science and tactics at the Sheffield Scientific School has not yet been completed. Lieut. C. A. L. Tolten, the instructor, says: "The course as it is crystallizing tends toward a discussion of military economy in reference to this country. In handling the American military problem, I shall attempt to discuss reorganization rather than the organization as it now stands. The topics which are so ably treated in the magazines will be avoided, as the magazines are at the disposal of all. In discussion of tactics I shall avoid the American definition, which is mere 'drill,' preferring the European idea of 'use,' illustrating the tactical use of infantry by reference to the Russo-Turkish war, and the tactical use of artillery by reference to the Franco-Prussian war. The United States is behind the times in the military line. This course of instruction is an important one, and I shall do all in my power to awaken the students to the military needs and possibilities of this country. We have not yet made any arrangements for the organization of a military company at Yale, but I should like nothing better than a splendid battalion, worthy of the institution."

LIMIT THE COMPANY FUND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to the statement that "more onions and potatoes are wanted," why should big credits be carried along? The post trader, and other civilians in the vicinity of a post, report at regular intervals to buy what is termed "savings," but it has an "alias," and the Company Q. M. Sergeant sells them our bacon, pork, coffee (and gives us coffee water), rice, beans, etc., all of which are cash sales and bring a good price. I have known some of these articles sold as high as 25 cents per pound, and there is always a good many pounds, and with this money certainly could be bought "onions and potatoes" and other necessities from the A. C. S., at cost, instead of placing the money in the post trader's iron safe credited to the "Company Fund."

EIGHT YEARS' SERVICE.

* The plates are not hand.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects pertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN FOR THE U. S. ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I see it stated that the Secretary of War will put into practice next year a scheme from the workings of which he confidently expects that the Army will be greatly improved. That is to send to the encampments of the National Guards of the several States a recruiting officer, who will be authorized to enlist members of the Guard, and this class of recruits, the Secretary believes, will be vastly superior to the ordinary recruit, and will not be so susceptible to the temptation to desert. No one doubts for a minute the above statements, and there would be no trouble in sending recruiting officers to the Guard encampments, but would the Guardsmen enlist?

My personal knowledge of the National Guard is confined almost entirely to my own State and regiment, but I presume that the Guard of other States is composed of the same material as in Ohio. These men are, as a rule, young mechanics or follow some mercantile pursuit. They support themselves, and perhaps others. They make from \$35 to \$60 per month. They have home ties. They live comfortably and have all the privileges their social position and means will provide. They have their evenings and Sundays and an occasional holiday to spend as they please. They have a circle of associates in which they find much enjoyment. When their day's work is done they don their Sunday suit, light a cigar, and are ready to enjoy themselves. These free American citizens are the embodiment of loyalty and patriotism. We all know them and admire their independent, self-reliant carriage and appearance. We see them enjoying life with only the rules of good behavior restraining them. Now, the question arises, will these creditable young Guardsmen put aside all these privileges of civil life—their independence and freedom—to imprison themselves in the Regular Army as enlisted men? Another question arises. Suppose the men are solicited to enlist in the U. S. Army.

The first thing they would probably do would be to consult their company or regimental officers. Would these officers recommend them to enlist? To both of these questions I毫不犹豫地 answer, no. The position of an enlisted man is not one to be coveted by any active, fairly well educated, ambitious young American. He can do better in civil life and have no curtailment put upon his freedom; he can "be his own man." Yet if a call came for troops, this same youngster, now, as in '61, would be the first to enlist. He makes the best soldier in the world and is needed in the Regular Army to make it what it should be.

How can he be obtained? Make the enlisted man's position in the Regular Establishment worthy of him. That is a short answer, but it covers the ground. To accomplish this end would revolutionize the Service and knock customs and cobwebs into oblivion, but the end would justify the means. Offer the proper inducements, remove everything simulating serfdom, give them some of the privileges of civil life, and perhaps these young men will enlist.

AN OFFICER, OHIO N. G.

THE PARADE IN BROOKLYN.

The parade of the first and second New York brigades in Brooklyn on Oct. 30th, 1889, in connection with the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the Brooklyn Soldiers and Sailors Monument, as a military spectacle was a grand success, and gave the people of Brooklyn an opportunity to see a united parade of both brigades in their city, an event they have not witnessed in some years, and in fact, we believe, only once before. The appearance and marching of the troops was exceptionally creditable to all.

The line of march was at times both hilly and rough, and numerous buildings along it were decorated. The route was from Montague and Clinton streets through Clinton street to Schermerhorn street, to Nevins street, to Atlantic avenue, to Fourth avenue, to Prospect place, to Lincoln place, to Eighth avenue, to the plaza at Prospect Park. Neither President Harrison, or Governor Hill, owing to other engagements, were present. There was no review.

At the handsome residence of Mayor Chapin on 8th avenue near Lincoln place, were Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, U. S. A., Gen. O. O. Howard and staff, U. S. A., Gen. Slocum and several other guests. At this place a marching salute was given to Gen. Sherman, who watched the parade intently from beginning to end, as did the other guests. Our notes were taken from in front of the Mayor's residence.

Lincoln place is coated with a smooth tar covering; in wheeling from this street into 8th avenue the troops found a change to rough cobble stones. This, however, seemed to bother them but little. The wheeling was executed just previous to and about 75 feet from the Mayor's house.

The procession was to have moved promptly at 2 P. M. when the platoon of police heading the parade passed Mayor Chapin's residence—Grand Marshal Knight G. A. R. and staff followed. The 1st Brigade being the guests of the 2d the latter, of course, led. The troops passed in the following order: Brig. Gen. Jas. McLeer commanding Second Brigade, with his only hand doffed his hat in salute, he was followed by six of his staff all well mounted. A red coated band headed the 13th Regiment, Col. D. E. Austen, who was followed by 4 of his staff. There were 15 commands of 16 files double rank, wearing overcoats and knapsacks with red blankets rolled thereon.

The appearance of this regiment was on a par with the best of them. The company distances and fronts were most perfect and ranks well closed. The commandant of the 9th company, however, should not have saluted.

47th Regt., Col. E. F. Gaylor, with 9 commands of 16 files, double rank, passed in very excellent shape. Some of the file closers, however, were careless as to distance, and several officers wore "faded coats of blue," which contrasted poorly with the handsome new State overcoats worn by them.

14th Regt., in command of Lt. Col. S. C. Clobridge, with 6 of his staff; strength 10 commands of 16 files, double rank. This regiment was not at its best. Ranks were not properly closed, and too little distance between companies.

23d Regt., Col. J. N. Partridge, gave a graceful salute. Sixteen solid commands of 16 files, double rank, went by with very perfect fronts and good distances. They made a fine appearance, but have done better. There was talking in the ranks of these companies.

17th Sep. Co., Capt. Thos. Miller, 16 files, double rank, made their usual creditable appearance.

3d Battery, Capt. H. L. Rasquin, passed in very good shape.

The Signal Corps were detailed on signal service at several points, and were on guard at the grand stand at the plaza. It is almost needless to state they performed their duty efficiently. Expectation was now centred in the

coming of the 1st Brigade, which was soon satisfied by the soldierly appearance of Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, attended by six of his staff, all finely mounted. The General's salute was timely and graceful. The entire brigade paraded in undress uniform, wearing overcoats. Some commands wore white leggings and others did not, which marred somewhat the uniformity of dress. The effect of this general uniformity was certainly most pleasing and impressive. Troop A, Capt. C. P. Roe, well mounted, and controlling their horses much better than several critics near by anticipated, passed in very fair shape. The captain saluted properly, but the salute of the commandant of the first platoon was unnecessary.

Capt. A. Gallup, in command of the Signal Corps, looked happy and proud. He had every reason to be. The corps marched past in fine shape.

The 6th Regiment, Col. J. Cavanaugh, with six of his staff, 12 full commands of 16 files, double rank—their first parade having the right of line. The regiment certainly made a most creditable appearance in the march, but there were three companies with ragged alignments. Colonel saluted properly. His staff should not have saluted; quite a number of the men's overcoats were wrinkled.

6th Regiment, Col. G. D. Scott, and seven of his staff. The riding of the latter was not perfect. The alignment of horses and wheel was the best in the parade. The regiment paraded eight commands of 16 files, double rank, and is deserving of the highest praise. Without a place for a drill or meeting for six months past, its excellent appearance was almost astonishing. (No leggings.)

9th Regiment, Col. Wm. Seward, Jr., and six of his staff, 10 commands, 16 files, double rank. This regiment marched from its armory in West 26th street, the entire distance, and reported on the ground early. They passed in very fair shape. There was, however, too much talking in the ranks, and a number of hands were up to the head. (Wore leggings.)

12th Regiment, Col. F. E. Camp, and six of staff, 12 commands, 16 files, double rank. Very good alignments, ranks well closed. Seventh company had too little distance. Colonel's salute nicely rendered. They have done better. Overcoats in very neat condition. (No leggings.)

1st Regiment, Col. F. Kopper, and five of his staff, 11 commands, 12 files, double rank. Salute of general grace. They passed in very good shape. Were a little late in reporting. (No leggings.)

7th Regiment, Col. D. Appleton, 20 commands 16 files, double rank. Col. Appleton looked every inch a soldier, and rendered one of the best salutes in the parade. White cross belts were worn. (No leggings.) The Seventh at this point, at least, carried off the honors—their alignments and distances were most perfect. There was however, talking in the ranks of several companies, and at least a dozen men in the front ranks carried their heads forward to see who was at Mayor Chapin's.

13th Regiment, Lieut.-Col. H. Dowd and four staff officers, 14 commands of 12 files, wearing leggings. Following immediately after the celebrated Seventh, very shortcoming, however slight, is easily noted. The Twelfth, however, on this occasion, made a most excellent showing. The distances were well kept, and with the exception of three companies, who broke a little, the march past was most perfect. Pain had been taken to make the overcoats as presentable as possible. The alignment and wheeling of the first company was not excelled by anything in the parade. Col. Dowd's salute was the simplest and best timed of any.

The 32d Regiment, Col. A. Finkelmeier, nine commands of 12 files, double rank, full dress uniform followed. They arrived at the place of formation too late to take position in their own ranks. With the exception of three companies, breaking they passed in fair shape. The uniforms and brasses, however, did not look as good as they might. The regiment had a long march to the place of assembly.

The 1st Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, and 2d Battery, Capt. D. Wilson, next passed. Both commands presented an excellent appearance. Their alignments and wheeling were very perfect. We could see nothing to choose. Societies of War Veterans and the G. A. R. concluded the parade. There was much cheering and raising of hats by these to General Sherman. The 2d Brigade formed line of mass on the east side of the Plaza and the 1st Brigade similarly formed on the west side, while the posts of the G. A. R. were on the south. Troop A escorted General Sherman and party from Mayor Chapin's residence to where the stone was to be laid. General Sherman laid the stone with the customary ceremony. The parade was dismissed about 5 P. M., each command taking its own route home. Servt. Murphy, 10th Precinct, assisted by patrolmen Nos. 515, 522, and 904, are deserving a word of praise for the efficient and polite manner in which they performed their duties in front of the Mayor's house. After the ceremonies General McLeer and staff invited General Fitzgerald and staff and field officers of both brigades, General Sherman, and others to a luncheon at the Brooklyn Club.

VISIT OF THE STATE FENCIBLES TO NEW YORK.

The battalion of State Fencibles of Philadelphia, Pa., in command of Major W. W. Chew, arrived in New York city on the afternoon of Oct. 29th, being met at the Courtland Street Ferry, en route from the 7th Regiment commanded by Major Kipp, consisting of 5 commands of 16 files. The visitors were arrayed in dark blue trousers and scarlet coats over which they wore dark overcoats. Their head dress consisted of high bear skin hats. Both battalions marched up Broadway and across the plaza to the City Hall, where they passed in review before his honor, the Mayor. It is almost needless to say that both commands presented an admirable appearance. The manual of the Fencibles, especially on the march, was perfect, they passed in review, however, with bayonets unfixed. They were escorted up Broadway to their quarters at the Grand Central Hotel and later appeared at the armory of the 7th, where an exhibition drill was given.

The armory was crowded. The band of the Fencibles gave a concert on the drill floor from 7:30 o'clock to 8:30 o'clock. Promptly at 8:30 a line was formed and arms presented to Col. Appleton. A reformation was made, all the companies going upon the line by the right, manual of arms was superb, then the following battalion movements were executed: Close column of companies on first Co. right in front. Deploy—Close column of companies on fourth Co. right in front. Deploy—Left of companies rear into column. Column of fours on right into line. Right of companies rear into column. Change direction by the right flank. Column of fours break from the right to march to the left. The manual of arms on the march was much applauded.

Wheel by battalion, well executed, march in line of battle, and to the rear march, drew immense applause, particularly to the rear march and halt. Double column on the march and then deploy. Side step to right and left, step long and sure.

Column of fours, to the rear march and halt, excellent. Into line by two movements. Change front on fourth Co. faced to rear. Open file to the front and manual of arms by number, then without, were marvels of precision.

Loading and firing in this position; also first and fourth companies kneeling, second company lying down, third company standing, then whole battalion lying down. Closed fire, by battalion, by rank, by companies, and by file. We never saw anything more perfect in loading and firing, particularly firing by file. At the close of the firing cheers upon cheers were given. The battalion was then dismissed for reformation with fixed bayonets, for dress parade and review. As before all the companies went in by the right, the drum major appearing without gloves. Col. Appleton and staff reviewed the battalion; then it was broke into column of companies and passed in review, band wheeling out. Salutes in time and well rendered. At the wheel into line, the dressing was slow, companies waiting for company on its right to dress. This completed the ceremonies, when Maj. Chew, of the battalion, proposed three cheers for the 7th N. Y. Then Col. Appleton stepped to the front and proposed three cheers for the State Fencibles, which was given with a will and the usual sis, boom, ba'r. Several movements, not in accordance with tactics, were given as an exhibition. The firing at open order at extended intervals for

example was a fine exhibition of precision, but impracticable. Other movements, although untactical, have been endorsed as practical, it is claimed by the Adjutant General of the Army.

SIGNAL CORPS, FIRST BRIGADE, N. Y.

The annual mess dinner of the Signal Corps, 1st Brigade, N. Y., was held at the Hotel Marlborough on Thursday evening, Oct. 24, Major Edmund C. Stanton, Brigade signal officer, presiding, the invited guests being Col. Dowd, Capt. Burns and Murphy, 12th Regt.; Col. Johnston, late 8th Regt.; Col. Bridge, who was signal officer on the staff of Gen. Molineux, and Capt. Leigh, signal officer, 2d Brigade. The menu was a capital one, the table handsomely decorated and the service excellent. Major Stanton, who was toastmaster, presented the healths of the President of the United States and the Commander-in-Chief, State of New York. As there were no responses to these toasts, the Major in a very happy speech proposed "The Army," calling on Col. Dowd to respond. It is not often that Col. Dowd makes a formal speech, but when he does every point is made to tell, as the officers of the 12th well know. On this occasion the colonel was at his best and did full justice to his subject. He closed with exhorting the National Guardsman to emulate the Regular soldier in point of discipline, for with perfect discipline the success of any command was assured. Col. Bridge then responded to "The Signal Corps," telling a neat and appreciated story of the trials and tribulations of the first Signal Corps in the State and the great success which the Signal Service has now attained. "The National Guard"—the relative position of an enlisted man in the National Guard and the Regular Service—was the next toast, and Capt. Murphy was called upon to respond. The captain was equal to the occasion and delighted his hearers with a few points of ancient history. Capt. Gallup then responded for "The Ladies." This ended the regular toasts, but Capts. Burns, Johnston and Leigh, as special guests, were called upon, each responding in a happy vein, as did Capt. Thompson of the Corps. The second annual mess of the 1st Brigade Signal Corps was a pronounced success, and has become one of the institutions of the organization.

The Corps were the special guests of the 2d Brigade Signal Corps on the occasion of the parade in Brooklyn on Oct. 30, the Wig-Wags of the City of Churches proving themselves to be as genial hosts as they are good signalmen.

CREEDMOOR.

The 13th Marksman's Badge and sharpshooters Matches of the N. R. A., were shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, Oct. 26th. The attendance was large and good scores were made, conditions were fair, good wind, but the light was bad on account of the foggy weather. F. Stuart of the 6th Regiment, again won the gold marksman's badge and thereby becomes the final winner thereof for 1889, on scores of 24-25-40, 22-25-47, 22-25-47, out of a possible 50.

Following were the winners of this match:

Name.	Co.	Regt.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
J. H. McGinn.	N. C. S.	60	22	25	47
L. H. McGinn.	K.	9	22	23	45
L. J. Elliott.	C.	23	22	23	45
F. S. Reynolds.	F.	22	21	23	44
H. Coburn, Jr.	C.	7	19	24	43
H. A. Bostwick, Jr.	B.	7	21	22	43
J. J. Godfrey.	K.	47	19	23	42
W. C. Goffe.	P.	7	19	23	42
S. C. Pine.	I.	23	23	23	46
J. McNevin.	N. C. S.	13	21	23	44
C. H. Smith.	B.	71	22	21	48

* Cash prizes. + Medals.

The match on Nov. 5, (Election Day) will be the last one for the season.

Ninth New York—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

Col. SEWARD, in orders dated Oct. 23, 1889, gives notice to all the members of the regiment who, having already qualified at Creedmoor, at 100 and 200 yards, but failed to qualify as marksmen, who shall qualify on Nov. 5, 1889, at 200 and 500 yards, will on application thereafter to the Inspector of Rifle Practice, Capt. C. Gibson, receive \$1.25, the amount necessary to pay expenses on the date named.

Rifles and ammunition will be furnished by Regimental Armorer. Excursion tickets to Queens can be purchased from Quartermaster Sergeant Higgins, at the Armory, for 50 cents.

Thirteenth New York—Col. D. E. Austen.

The annual inspection and muster of this regiment took place at its armory on the evening of Oct. 24, by General Barber and Col. McGrath, assisted by Maj. W. C. Sangers, 2d Brigade. Adj. W. H. Coughlin made an equalization of 10 commands of 30 files for review, the extra men being temporarily dismissed. Adjutant's call was sounded by the bugle at 8:25, and at 8:30 the formation was complete. The regiment presented a handsome appearance and the men were very steady during the review in line. The manual was well executed, with one exception, and that was in bringing the pieces to an order. The pieces were lowered with far too heavy a bang, which is an unnecessary shock not calculated to improve the mechanism of the rifle. The staff officers at the command rear open order aligned themselves with the rear rank during the review, instead of taking position on a line with the company officers. The passage was very good, the salutes of officers well-timed, except in returning the carry, which was done on a mile, about a yard beyond the reviewing point, instead of six yards. After the review the regiment was reformed for inspection and muster. The formation, owing to the limited space, was not conducted strictly in the manner prescribed in tactics. After putting the command rear open order the march in column of fours was divided by ranks, with the field and staff and colors and non-commissioned staff between the two, and at the head. The careful polishing of brass work, adjustment of equipments and good condition of clothing was very noticeable, as was the good discipline throughout and the report of the Inspector-General will undoubtedly be a congratulatory one. It was considered one of the best inspections the regiment has made. The following are the returns taken from the figures of the Inspector-General:

	Present	Absent			
Off. Men.	Tot.	Off. Men.	Tot.	Abs.	
Non-com. Staff.	8	1	..	1	9
Company A.	11	11	..	..	11
Company B.	60	62	..	..	62
Company C.	60	62	..	..	65
Company D.	65	67	..	..	78
Company E.	1	42	43	1	46
Company F.	90	82	..	16	96
Company G.	47	49	..	5	54
Company H.	86	89	..	..	96
Company I.	67	69	..	5	74
Company J.	45	48	..	3	51
Company K.	81	84	..	7	91
Total.	644	674	2	66	742

In 1888 the total present was 633; absent, 71; aggregate, 704.

The size of the site for the new armory secured at Sumner avenue, between Putnam and Jefferson avenues, is 200 by 400 feet, and will occupy an entire square. It is hoped that ground will be broken next spring.

Thirty-second N. Y.—Col. Louis Finkelmeier.

The formal opening of the newly enlarged armory of the regiment on Stagg st. and Bushwick ave., Brooklyn, is announced to take place on Nov. 19, 1889. A committee of the Board of Officers, consisting of Capt. Russel, Capt. Cruger, Inspector of Rifle Practice Macomber, Q. M. Tee and Lt. Conrad, have waited upon Supervisor at Large Quin-

tard and secured his consent to make an address for the occasion. A number of prominent officers and others are also to be invited. Some of the company rooms are already being furnished and decorated, and by the date of the opening considerable progress will have been made in this respect.

Second Battery.—Captain D. Wilson.

The battery assembled at its armory on Sunday evening, Oct. 27, and about eighty strong, in command of Captain Wilson, marched to St. Ann's Church, 5th avenue and 18th street, where the annual sermon was to be preached by the chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard. The service was the usual Episcopal service with surpliced choir, and the Rev. Dr. Maynard was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Kraus, assistant minister. Before preaching the sermon, Chaplain Maynard congratulated the battery on their admirable record in the past. The chaplain took his text from Philippians iii. 13, and preached an admirable sermon, suitable to the occasion, and was listened to most attentively by all present. Among those who received cards of invitation were Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sickles, Wylie, Varian, Earle, Col. Appleton, Seward, General H. E. Tremain, Capt. S. Saunders, of the Old Guard, and many well-known citizens, members of the Veteran Association of the 7th Regiment. The loss of Captain Earle, who was raised to a general officer on the Governor's staff, was a great source of regret. Possessed of rare executive ability, and most generous in upholding the dignity of the command, it was feared at first that it would prove difficult to find a successor, but Captain David Wilson, who has served for years and acquired ripe experience, has proved that he possesses that judgment and genial character that, coupled with a high standard of military thoroughness, has not only sustained the reputation of the battery, but has won the most complimentary commendation from one who is an old Army officer.

TEXAS.

UNDER date of Calvert, Oct. 1, Brig.-Gen. Oppenheimer, of the First Texas Volunteer Guard, reports to Gen. W. H. King, Adjutant-General of the State, on the Texas State troops and organizations of the National Guard from other States attending the inter-State encampment at Galveston. Guard duty generally was poor. The discipline of the camp was not what it should have been, but, says Gen. Oppenheimer, I do not wish to be understood in anywise as desiring to pass unfavorably upon the general or individual conduct of the troops in their personal capacity, for I did not witness a single case of intoxication or disorderly conduct while in camp, but there is a vast difference between quiet and orderly conduct and the observance of military discipline. Competitive drills are strongly condemned. The object in view, viz., the winning of a certain amount of cash, continues the general, in my opinion, lowers our military organizations to the level of a base ball team, and is subversive of discipline and the best efforts of our officers to impart a knowledge of military ethics and education. General Oppenheimer recommends that company commanders acquire and impart to their commands more thorough knowledge of the ceremonies of guard mounting, posting and instruction of sentinels and proper rendition of honors. The improvement in firearms renders necessary the execution of a greater number of skirmish movements and the attention of troops should be called to both the above subjects by general order covering the same. That brigade encampments be ordered annually at the most central point to the several regiments comprising such brigade. Target practice and battalion drill should be prominent features, and schools of instruction established at the encampment, where officers and men could be taught the details of battalion movements and every duty of the soldier. Special attention is called to the importance of the volunteer guard having more practice in the school of the battalion. In conclusion, Gen. Oppenheimer desires to express his acknowledgments to all the officers and men of the United States Army and Texas Volunteer Guard for their co-operation in having made Camp King a successful and pleasant reunion.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

The 2d Regiment of Infantry, I. N. G., Colonel H. A. Wheeler, seems to be the Mecca of the distinguished marksmen, U. S. A. Two years ago, Sergeant Gustave Zobel, formerly 3d U. S. Inf., was given lucrative employment in Chicago conditional upon his enlistment in the Second, and is an active member of Colonel Wheeler's organization now. The class of distinguished marksmen, U. S. A., gained and lost this year, by the accession and discharge of Musician J. Corrie, band 17th U. S. Inf. Corrie is well known as one of the best shots in the Division of the Missouri, and completed his qualifications as a distinguished marksman at Camp Douglas, Wis., last September. Having completed his second term of enlistment in the Regular Army, and there being no further field of operation for him as a rifleman in the permanent establishment, Corrie has followed the precedent of Zobel, obtained employment in Williams and Lockwood Restaurant, and enlisted in Co. B, Capt. Wm. D. Hotchkiss, 2d Inf., I. N. G. Lieutenant Philip Roede, U. S. A., is called upon several officers of the Ill. National Guard who are interested in the specialty.

VIRGINIA.

THE officers of the 1st Virginia Regiment, on Oct. 19, 1889, held a conference relative to the use of the armory for other than military purposes. The general sentiment of the officers present was, that as the armory was built and intended for military purposes, its use should not be granted for others without their consent; that the action of the city authorities in allowing it to be used for political and religious gatherings is seriously detrimental to military discipline; that unless the regiment receives the proper support and recognition from the city, all the present officers will leave the service. The officers think, and their opinion is backed by legal advice, that an injunction can be obtained to prevent the use of the armory for irregular purposes. We trust the regiment may be successful in their efforts to control the use of its armory. It would be a wise thing if State legislation could regulate the matter. In case of a disorder in the city and the regiment barred out from using its armory, and the latter in the hands of strangers, it would be a very serious matter. To permit such a state of affairs is decidedly against the interests and discipline of the regiment. If the city values its volunteer soldiers, the sooner it desists from allowing its armory, arms, clothing, etc., to be in possession of any assemblage other than the regiment itself the better. Such action cannot be too strongly condemned.

CONNECTICUT.

ADJT. GEN. S. A. BARBOUR, in G. O. 23, Oct. 22, 1889, directs the respective commanding officers of each regiment and the battalion, of infantry, to immediately order weekly evening drills of each organization in their command to be resumed and continued November 1, proximo, until May 31, 1890. During the season at least one drill of each company of infantry each month will be devoted to instruction in guard duty by posting and relieving sentinels and imparting information regarding the general duties of sentinels on post; skirmish drill will be taught at one drill each month.

The commanding officer of Battery A, is directed to at once order evening drills of the platoons of his command to be held in the second, and fourth weeks of each month from Nov., 1889, to May, 1890, inclusive. Each platoon will be required to drill at least three hours each month. Commanding officers of companies and platoons are urgently recommended to establish recitations for their officers and non-commissioned officers in guard duty, and

pay especial attention to saluting; it is also advised that schools for officers be established by regimental commanders, to be held monthly or oftener.

PENNSYLVANIA.

By the death of Maj. Gen. Hartranft, if the rule of promotion is adhered to, Gen. Geo. H. Snowden, who is senior brigadier commander and commander of the 1st Brigade, will become major general of the Guard, which will make Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, senior brigadier general and the 3d Brigade, senior brigadier, with position on the right of the line. The entire Guard feel keenly the loss sustained in the death of so great a soldier and patriot as Gen. Hartranft. The General could rightfully be called the father of the Guard. He has made it what it is more than any other one man. He has stood at its head and front ever since its reorganization and the beginning of a perfected National Guard.

It is proposed to erect a monument in Philadelphia to Gen. Hartranft. The State military authorities have taken hold of the matter and the Governor has issued a circular asking for subscriptions from members and ex-members of the National Guard. The idea is for each to contribute \$1. which will give a fund of over \$8,000, and it is believed this money can all be collected within 30 days.

Every officer and man of the 13th Regt. (except the chaplain) in 1888 qualified as a marksman. The chaplain, although 60 years of age, was determined not to get left this year, and has succeeded in qualifying.

An ordinance has been prepared for councils authorizing the leasing of the old Market House, on 5th ave., Pittsburgh, to the 18th Regt., N. G. F., and Batt. B for a long term of years. It is the intention of the military organizations to expend at least \$25,000 in improving the edifice.

In the officers' rifle match of the 1st Regt., at the Hartranft range on Oct. 18, distance 300 and 500 yds., 10 shots at each, the following were the scores, the highest possible being 100 points: Maj. W. B. Smith, 98; Lt. Crump, 81; Lt. Heath, 80; Lt. Donn, 79; Capt. Eiler, 66; Capt. Williams, 66; Capt. Magill, 63; Capt. Ewing, 58; Lt. Brod, 66; Lt. Allen, 58; Lt. Fillo, 49; Lt. Cairns, 45; Lt. Morehead, 41; Lt. Rodgers, 38; Lt. Bonnell, 38; Lt. Von Moesbicker.

The 5th Maryland Regt. has extended an invitation to the 1st to visit Baltimore Thanksgiving Day as the guests of the former. It will probably be accepted.

In the 2d Regt. it is proposed to revive the rifle gallery in the basement, and also to establish a pistol gallery, pool room and a tennis alley. Col. Bosbyshell has been appointed superintendent of the mint.

The annual Fall competition for the Wm. M. Singerly gold, silver and bronze collar badges, open to teams of four from any regiment, battalion or company, from the 1st Brigade, N. G. P., 7 shots each at 200, 300 and 600 yds., was shot Oct. 25, at Hartranft Rifle Range; 5 shots per man, 200 and 300 yds. Co. I, 6th Regt., West Chester, won first prize—score 103 points; Co. D, 1st Regt., Philadelphia, second prize—score 148; Co. A, 6th Regt., Pottstown, third prize—score 142. The highest possible was 200 points. The weather was very raw and chilly and a stiff breeze. Maj. R. S. Huidiekoper was the officer in charge, and every thing was run smoothly.

The First Class Regimental Match for teams of four from any regiment, battalion or company, from the 1st Brigade, N. G. P., 7 shots each at 200, 300 and 600 yds., was shot Oct. 26. The contest was for the Potter trophy, "The Last Cartridge," and gold collar badges, with ruby bull's eyes. The team from the 1st Regt. won the contest on a score of 302 points out of a possible 430. The other scores were: City Troop, 342; 6th Regt., 339; 21 Regt., 318.

The Second Class Regimental Match, teams of four from any regiment, battalion or company, 7 shots at 200 and 500 yds.; prizes, gold collar badge with diamond bull's eyes, to each of the winning team. The 1st Regt. team won the match, scoring 230 points out of 280. Their nearest competitors were the team from the 6th Regt., with 214 points.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

Major T. J. George, 3d Infantry, W. N. G., spent several days in Chicago, last week, and visited the Turner Park rifle range during the firings of the 1st Regt. Inf., Ill. Nat. Guard. Major George is the custodian of the Wisconsin Rifle Range at Camp Douglas, the place where the competitors from Major General Crook's command had their division rifle competition in September. The major is probably the best posted man in Wisconsin regarding small-arms practice and has broadened his knowledge by visiting the Dept. of Dakota rifle range as well as the grounds where the 1st Brigade, Ill. National Guard prosecute their firings. He is desirous of having, next year, inter-state rifle competitions at Camp Douglas. Accompanied by Lieut. Philip Roede, U. S. A., he called upon several officers of the Ill. National Guard who are interested in the specialty.

AN UNDERGROUND RIFLE RANGE.

THE first underground rifle range in England is to be constructed at the headquarters of the 4th Volunteer Battalion Royal West Surrey, in New street, Kensington. Built under the north side of the corps spacious drill ground, it will be a stoutly-built tunnel of concrete, with arched roof 8 ft. 6 in. high by 11 ft. in width, and about 30 yards long, which, if means are forthcoming, can be lengthened to 100, or even 200 yards. There will be room for three targets or for three firing points, and the men when at the butts will be under the supervision of the instructor, just as at the ordinary ranges. At the firing points there will be a dome-shaped chamber, surmounted by a tall round shaft or chimney, that will carry off the smoke. There will be a down-draught in the shaft carrying the fresh air to the farthest end of the tunnel, while a machine-driven fan will waft the smoke and air up the chimney. Screens will be so arranged as to permit the men being isolated when at the firing points and to prevent any draught of air in their faces, while either gas or electricity will be used to light up the place. The targets will be of paper, and behind them will be a deflecting plate of steel which will throw the bullets down into a sand heap, from which they will be afterwards sifted and the lead recovered. The corps will, it is expected, be able to practice in its underground range by Jan. 1 next.

VARIOUS.

A new 200 and 500 foot rifle range is being put up by Co. D, 1st N. J., at Dover, N. J.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Harding, 13th N. Y., is still unable to take part in any military duties, owing to the injury to his foot received in the Centennial parade. It was a very severe shock to the colonel, and has necessitated the most careful nursing and attention. The left knee is almost well, but is still a little tender. The foot, however, although much improved, is yet far from perfect, and must be guarded carefully; the slightest strain or bruise would result most disastrously. To an active worker like Colonel Harding, this forced retirement is anything but pleasant.

The promoters of the Veteran Corps in connection with Co. D, 4th N. J., has received favorable answers from four ex-captains, eight lieutenants, and twenty-three enlisted men. Steps have been taken by the company to have a re-union of the veterans and active members. Several of the veterans are well known business men.

On Oct. 29 the number of qualified marksmen in the 7th N. Y., this season, was 992. The number in the 23d N. Y. was 565.

Mr. Chas. F. Bostwick, Co. B, 7th N. Y., will again assume the important position of "clerk of the course" at the gunning of the 12th N. Y., which take place at their armory on the evening of Dec. 11. Mr. Bostwick has now acted in this position for a number of years past, and to be without him would be like the play of "Hamlet," with Hamlet left out.

Maj. Gen. Samuel Dalton, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, was in New York City this week. The 12th Regt. armory was one of the places of interest visited by the General, and his only disappointment there was in not finding Capt. Murphy.

The Military Club of Virginia, Maj. Thos. R. Marshall, president, met in Richmond, Va., Oct. 19, in the armory of the 1st Regt., to hear an oration by Gen. Chas. J. Anderson. Gen. Anderson spoke of the volunteer system and its aims, and the necessity of reaching a high standard of perfection.

The 4th N. Y., Col. Gaynor, has begun preparations for a reception to Gen. James McLeer on Thanksgiving eve, when the marksmen's badges will be presented. Following in the committee in charge: Maj. J. G. Eddy, Capt. J. B. Christoffel, Jr., Capt. F. Sweeney, Lieuts. G. E. Libby and M. J. Coligan.

Brig. Gen. Ordway, commanding the District of Columbia militia, has appointed a board to examine the by-laws of the several organizations of the National Guard and report on their conformity to Sec. 56 of the Militia Law, and also a board to examine and report on the qualifications of hospital stewards of the several regiments and battalions.

Gen. W. H. Diamond, California National Guard, was recently presented with a handsome division headquarters flag, which was the handiwork of the wives and lady relatives of the staff officers.

"Conspicuous among the arrivals at the Girard House last week," says the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "was a handsome young man of Sullivian build, wearing an Adonis mustache and a light overcoat. With him was a short, natty young man with a brown ulster and Boulangier whiskers. The Sullivanesque young man was Richard R. Kenny, of Dover, Adjutant General of Delaware, and the youngest Adjutant General in the United States. The man with the Boulangier whiskers was Capt. E. L. Rice, commander of the Keoney Guards, the 1st City Troop of Wilmington."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B.—Apply to the Second Auditor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Wager.—The Government will make no terms with a deserter at large. Better surrender, and take your chances.

Lex.—Judge Advocate General D. G. Swaim, U. S. A., will reach the age of 64 Dec. 22, 1890. He is still on the active list but not on duty.

Regular asks: "If a soldier discharged from the Army re-enlists in the Marine Corps, is his former company commander notified of the re-enlistment?" Ans.—No.

Regulation.—Write to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the Army Regulations, and he may send you it, if on hand and to spare.

W. J. F., Tacoma, Washington T., writes: Open and close files. Instructor specifies the intervals in yards. "Three yard intervals." Would that be proper to designate the distance? Ans.—Yes. See par. 122, Tactics.

M.—The badge of the 15th Army Corps was a miniature cartridge box, black, set transversely on a square. Above the cartridge box plate the motto "forty rounds." Of the 16th Corps: A circle with four minie balls, the points towards the centre cut out of it.

Reader asks: What was the pay of a volunteer soldier during the late war and what was the increase of pay in the latter part of the war? Ans.—By the act of Aug. 6, 1861, the pay of a private of volunteers was fixed at \$15 per month; increased to \$16 per month by the act of June 30, 1864.

N. G. asks: What is the preparation used by infantry officers of the Army to clean their white stripes on trousers? Ans.—There is no especial preparation. Many use a little cornmeal rubbed dry upon the stripes. Tailors, of course, who may have trousers sent to them to repair and clean, may use ammonium, etc.

"Colors" writes: Will you please designate in your answers to Correspondents the position of the colors and color guard in line of battle when the command is given to load and fire? Should they remain in the line or drop back to line of file closers? Ans.—Par. 266, Tactics, says: "The color guard executes the order arms, carry arms and the loadings and firings." They therefore remain on the line of battle.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Minnesota Commandery now has 228 first class, 16 second class and 4 third class members, making 242 in all, showing a large measure of success during the few years of its organization.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A PASSAGE in the "Life of Lincoln," to be found in the November *Century*, shows how great a friend was lost to the South when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. It is the first publication ever made of the draft of a message and proclamation which the President submitted to his Cabinet on February 5, 1865. In it he proposed the payment of four hundred million dollars as an indemnity to slaveholders, complete pardon for political offences, and the release of confiscated property except under certain circumstances. Such magnanimity was, however, too much for his councillors, who "unanimously disapproved." Along with the document is given a full account of this best kept of Cabinet secrets.

Judging from the specimen pages, the "Historical Register of the United States Army from its Organization, September 29, 1789, to September, 1889," will be a valuable work. It has been prepared with great labor by Mr. F. B. Heitman, of the War Department, and will make a volume of about 1,100 pages, with full explanatory notes and table of abbreviations.

MR. CLAUDE SPRECKELS is said to possess a process by which sugar can be put up in blocks—marvelously hard and firm, almost the equal of marble in hardness. It is so hard that it can only be cut with the hammer and chisel. It is much cheaper than the finer grades of marble, is susceptible of greater polish, and quite as obedient to the will and fancy of the artist.

* * * THE business of an army is to destroy the enemies of its country; nor can it ever be justified in yielding any point, with a view of saving itself. Consequently, they who spare their enemies, from an apprehension of hazarding their own army, seem to me to have lost sight of the only object, from which soldiers, * * * ever ought to have become a distinct profession.—*Pusley*.

ERICSSON'S OPINION OF THE ATLANTA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1886.

Hon. W. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The wish you expressed, during your recent visit to New York, to have a conversation with me regarding the Navy, induces me to lay before you a demonstration showing that the steel cruisers built under your predecessor's naval administration will be useless for war purposes, or naval conflict, in consequence of their boilers being wholly unprotected. It needs no demonstration to show that the form and dimensions of the boilers of an unarmored cruiser should admit of their being placed much below the water line, out of reach of the enemy's fire. Unless this condition be rigorously complied with, shot piercing the thin hull and the frail protecting deck will pass through the boilers, as shown by the accompanying drawing marked A. Referring to this drawing, representing a transverse section of the *Atlanta*, and her boilers, please observe that the vessel inclines six degrees to the horizon, an inclination produced by a mere ripple on the ocean, yet sufficient to cause a shot piercing the hull near the water line to pass through the boilers, as stated. The impetus of a 10 inch rifle shot at ordinary ranges is so great that its power remains practically undiminished after having penetrated the thin hull and protecting deck plating of the *Atlanta* and her consorts; consequently, their boilers will be easily pierced by an enemy's shot acting in the direction indicated by the red line c'd on the drawing.

I need not point out that large perforations of the shells of boilers carrying high pressure will produce an irresistible rush of boiling water and steam, instantly filling the boiler room and part of the ship. The firemen, confined in their air-tight compartment, will of course be scalded to death within a few minutes. Considering that the stop valves of the steam pipes are open at the time, hence all the boilers in free communication, the escaping volume of steam will be so enormous that the destruction of part of the ship's crew is inevitable.

I have glanced hastily at the transverse sections of your unarmored new cruisers, and find that their intended towering boilers are as dangerously exposed to an enemy's fire as in the *Atlanta*; hence these fine ships will, like your predecessor's cruisers, prove wholly unfit for any service in which their hulls will be exposed to an adversary's fire. The assumption that the intended inclined deck plating will afford protection against rifle shot of large calibre is a grave mistake. Nothing short of fitting the new cruisers with low boilers of the torpedo-boat type, as shown by the drawing marked B, will render these ships serviceable during war. Referring to the said drawing which represents a transverse section of the *Atlanta*, before described, you will notice that the low type of boilers, besides being out of reach of an enemy's fire, admits of such an enlargement of the bunkers that a coal protection of 16 feet thickness on each side of the vessel is secured in addition to increased capacity to carry coal.

Regarding the reliable character of the type of boiler represented on drawing B, it should be borne in mind that this class of marine boiler has been subjected to very severe tests on board the numerous sea-going torpedo boats to which it has been applied. The boilers have also proved economical and capable of carrying very high pressure.

The drawing marked C represents a top view of the boilers of the *Atlanta*, also top view of a set of the low type of boilers containing an equal amount of fire surface as the former. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN ERICSSON.

It is admitted that the boilers of the *Atlanta* could be destroyed by a shot piercing the hull near the water line during the rolling of the ship, but the chances are considered to be greatly against it. That Ericsson's advice was not heeded in the construction of the other new vessels shows that the low type of boiler is not regarded with much favor by our naval engineers. His letter and drawings were very carefully considered by the Department at the time. Ericsson never was a favorite in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. In opposition to his opinion, Mr. Isherwood, its chief, all through our Civil War, insisted that there was nothing in the theory of steam expansion, which is now extending to the fourth degree. Readers of the early volumes of the JOURNAL will recall the controversies of former days on this subject. The papers of Ericsson, all of which are in the possession of the Editor of the JOURNAL, furnish the most conclusive demonstration of the soundness of his opinions as a whole, and a most damaging indictment against some of those who wasted millions of Government money, as in the case of the Light Draught Monitors, in the attempt to show that they knew more than he did, about matters to which he had devoted a life time of study, and the resources of an intellect excelling that of any other man of our century in its grasp of engineering problems. The true history of John Ericsson remains to be told. It is the story of one long struggle against official and professional hostility, aroused by his attempt to establish propositions which were in the end shown to be sound.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE Pan-American Congress, when in Nebraska last week, stopped off at Pendar and visited the Indian reservation, which is thus described: "There was a large crowd of Indians. Half a dozen men banged away at the head of a big drum, while some of the squaws danced around it. Capt. J. G. Bourke, U. S. A., was asked to make a ring in the dancers, and Lieut. H. R. Lemly, U. S. A., who has distinguished himself repeatedly in Indian warfare, was requested to take a squaw to waltz with. The Indians grasped the hands of the delegates with the usual 'How.' Green Rainbow, a desperate looking young ruffian, who was lately released from prison, where he had long been confined for murder, made a speech to the Sioux, and then, time being up, the train was boarded.

The Congress also visited Fort Omaha and a review of the 2d U. S. Infantry was held. The line presented arms and Senior Cosmano, of Ecuador, advanced and acknowledged the salute for the delegates. Then there was a march past. The delegates made minute inquiries about the Army, and about the soldiers' pay, food and treatment.

AN ALUMINUM DREAM.

AFTER being cast aluminium has about the hardness of pure silver, but may be sensibly hardened by hammering. Its tensile strength varies between 12 and 14 tons to the inch. Comparing the strength of aluminium in relation to its weight, it is equal to steel of 33 tons tensile strength. The specific gravity of cast aluminium is 2.58, but after rolling or hammering this figure is increased to about 2.68.

Speaking of this metal, the London *Spectator* says: "Other things being equal and a free choice offered between the two metals, aluminium must in almost every conceivable case be preferred, for there is hardly a purpose now served by iron for which the former substance would not prove ten times more efficient. The difficulty of producing it cheaply alone prevents aluminium from becoming the universal metal.

"That this is no fable may be easily realized, if we stop to consider the intrinsic advantages of aluminium. To begin with, it is present everywhere, and were the process of extraction easy, not only no country, but no district, and even no parish would have to rely upon its neighbors for its supply of the prime necessary of industry and commerce. Iron can only be produced where nature has deposited lodes of a particular ore, and the nation not possessed of this natural gift is forced to purchase it from without. Aluminium lies everywhere close at hand. In slate, in feldspar, in many kinds of rock, and in ordinary clay it rests concealed; and hence, could only a simpler process of extraction than that now in use be devised, it might conceivably be as easy to manufacture the metal as to make bricks and pottery. As in many parts of the country the earth that is dug out of the foundations supplies a great portion of the bricks required to build the house, so aluminium might be produced on the very spot where it was required.

"Bearing in mind these qualities, and imagining aluminium to be used where iron is now employed, it is obvious that many of the great problems of mechanics when applied to industry would be solved. Take the case of speed in ocean navigation. At present, one of the great difficulties is the weight of the vessels. It is practically impossible to get engine power sufficient to obtain more than 20 miles an hour. Suppose, however, the weight of the material out of which ships are constructed reduced by one-half, and their sides coated with a highly polished, non-corrosive substance. Under such circumstances, there can be little doubt that the vantage in favor of land transport as regards speed would be done away with, and we should think nothing of vessels crossing the Atlantic in 72 hours. A swift passenger ship, built of material offering as little resistance to the waves as glass, and lighter and more buoyant, might easily accomplish 50 miles an hour. Then, too, ships drawing only the same amount of water as at present might accommodate a great deal more cargo, while large and commodious vessels would require far less depth of water to float them than at present. In inland navigation this would be of the utmost importance. It is calculated that a ship which if entirely constructed of iron would draw 20 feet of water, would, when made of aluminium, not draw more than four or five. Practically, then, the light metal would treble or quadruple the number of miles of navigable river in the world.

"Whether those who are now endeavoring to make aluminium the metallic staple will in the end succeed, or whether the search for the metal of the philosopher's stone, remains to be seen. Possibly some accident may bring about the usurpation of aluminium in a very few years; but, equally possible, further research may show that it must remain physically impossible to produce it except at great cost and labor. We are in the habit of saying that in the end science conquers all difficulties, but this is by no means really the case. We hear most of those it overcomes; but, as a matter of fact, there are as many defeats as victories. Still, there is some chance that the secret may be discovered and the ideal metal be yet forthcoming."

(From the London *Engineer*.)

MODERN FORTIFICATION.

THE form taken by fortification at the present time has been the subject of more than one professional paper lately. Major G. S. Clarke, C. E., has contributed four papers to the "Royal Artillery Institution Proceedings," on the subject of "Land Fortification: Past, Present, and Future." Capt. F. G. Stone, R. A., deals with some features of modern construction in his essay, which won the last Duncan gold medal, on "The Rôle and Organization of Siege, Train, and Position Guns;" and Capt. Studer criticizes the plans now being carried into effect for the defence of Switzerland by forts in the *Allgemeine Schweizerische Militärzeitung* for the present month. The value of the papers is less than might be expected, owing to the fact that a subject where secrecy is insisted upon as to all existing structures, can only be dealt with in a general way.

Major Clarke, who was sent by the war office to the Bucharest trials, and to visit our Mediterranean defences, and who has worked long at the war office, is at the focus of information, and anything that he writes naturally deserves close attention. He considers that while the powers of rifled artillery have added greatly to the effect of both attack and defence, quick fire, including the use of magazine rifles as well as of both mitrailleuses and quick-firing guns, has chiefly favored defence. He reviews the work done by forts in modern wars, such as the Franco-German, Russian-Turkish, and American wars, and shows that even old-fashioned works have effected more than might have been expected. He gives the directions we have lately become familiar with as to modern earth constructions, dwelling especially on the value of invisibility; screens of trees and other devices being employed to mislead an enemy and mask works. Captain Stone mentions one device which deserves special notice, namely, a plan advocated by Colonel Richardson, termed a ripple screen, consisting of two or three parallel parapets, which are found practically to afford complete protection to a battery behind it, the earth cut out of the front bank being thrown on to the one behind it. The ripple crest being 3 ft. higher than the true parapet, the latter is very difficult to see, and when seen to strike. Considerable labor must be required, but under

some circumstances it may be well justified by the result.

WAR SHIPS AND MERCHANT MARINE.

WILLIAM CLOWES and Son, Limited, London, publish their seventh revised issue of *Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping Particulars of the War Ships of the World*. Price Five shillings. In addition to full particulars of all the war vessels in the world, the volume contains statistics of merchant shipping; a list showing the value and extent of the commerce and merchant shipping of the principal countries in relation to their respective war navies; a list of merchant steamers compiled solely from information furnished by shipowners, and a list of dry and wet docks the world over. The list of warships, arranged according to speed, shows the following distribution of fast vessels of war according to nation:

SPEED IN KNOTS.												
Nation.	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
America	4	4	5	6	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Argentine	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	4	..	..	..
Austria	5	..	5	1	..	..	2	7	20	..	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	4	..	..	..
Chili	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..
China	1	2	..	..	4	8	2	17	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	5	..	..	..
England	27	15	10	23	23	10	23	131	..	..	..	..
France	5	12	9	6	6	18	19	75	..	..	..	..
Germany	7	3	4	..	2	6	22	44	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Hayti	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Holland	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	..	..	..
Italy	17	2	9	9	3	10	2	52	..	..	..	..
Japan	1	..	1	1	5	1	1	10	..	..	..	..
Peru	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Russia	2	2	2	1	5	6	7	25	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Spain	10	3	6	..	3	2	..	12	38	..	..	..
Turkey	2	1	1	..	..	..	15	19	..	..	..	..
Totals	80	44	55	50	53	60	128	484	..	..	..	..

This includes vessels building. The United States, it will be seen, stands seventh on the list, and England's total is over that of any other two nations.

The following shows the total number of steam and sailing merchant steamers, owned by the principal nations, with the total tonnage—net for sailing vessels and gross for steamers:

	Number.	Tonnage.
British	8,930	9,425,183
B. Colonies	3,087	1,404,019
United States	3,573	1,928,175
Norwegian	3,258	1,456,264
German	1,932	1,409,838
Russian	1,217	417,653
Swedish	1,460	462,302
French	1,410	984,946
Italian	1,662	846,901
Other Nations	6,033	2,722,333
Total	32,662	21,048,704

Fifteen of these steamers are 19 knot vessels: one, 18½; twelve, 18; fourteen, 17½; eleven, 17; two 16½; thirteen, 16; eight, 15½; thirty-four, 15; forty-three, 14½; fifty-four, 14; fifty-six, 13½; eighty, 13; sixty-six, 12½; one hundred and twenty-two, 12. In this list of 531 fast merchant steamers there is not one flying the American flag. The merchant shipping of Great Britain is estimated to be worth \$485,000,000; ours, \$42,500,000; Germany's, \$51,500,000; France's, \$44,500,000; Italy's, \$21,500,000; Russia's, \$10,500,000. Great Britain has 52 merchant steamers to each cruiser or sloop; Germany, 19; the United States, 9; France and Italy each 8, and Russia 6. We have 20 merchant steamers to each war vessel capable of steaming upwards of 14 knots; Great Britain, 45; Germany, 15; Russia, 9; France, 7, and Italy, 4.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of October 29:

Willie W. Harris, Sioux City, Iowa, bullet mold.
Sylvester H. Roper, Boston, Mass., magazine firearm.
John T. Smith, Rock Fall, Conn., revolver.
Frank G. Caldwell, Wheeling, W. Va., metal ceiling.
John Abel, Toronto, Canada, steam boiler fire-box.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

GEN. JULIO SACUZ is Minister of War in Ecuador's new Cabinet.

QUEEN VICTORIA, much to the delight of all loyal Britons, is said to intend to open in person the next session of Parliament.

JAPAN celebrated, on July 10, the completion of 1,000 miles of railway in that empire by a grand banquet. While Japan has 1,000 miles of road, China has only 86½ miles, but it now seems probable that before long China will have as many miles of rail as Japan. A recent decree of the Emperor of China, directing that work on a railway 700 miles long be undertaken at once from Pekin to Hankow, a treaty port on the Yangtze about 500 miles from the mouth of that river, whose foreign trade last year amounted to about \$55,000,000. It will lie wholly in the interior of the country. If it be built—and the Imperial decree is regarded by well informed persons as a definite and final decision in favor of railways—other roads will undoubtedly be constructed.

A GENTLEMAN recently in Peru visited the battlefield of Tarapaca, where the Chileans and Peruvians, after losing 4,000 men, were forced to retreat, leaving their dead unburied. He thus describes the situation ten years after the event: "For over 100 miles on either side of the battle ground there is not a spear of grass. There are, consequently, no wild animals, and the bodies remained undisturbed by them. The soil is strongly impregnated with nitrate of soda, and this, in connection with the hot, dry atmosphere, has converted men and horses into perfect mummies. Seen on a bright moonlight night, as I first saw it, the battle appears as if fought but a day or two ago, the colors of the uniforms being

still bright, and the steel of their weapons unvarnished. Inspection by daylight, and a curious phenomenon is observed. The hair of the bodies of the men has grown since death to a length of from 2 to 4 feet, and the tails of the cavalry horses are now so long that, if alive, they would trail far behind on the ground."

The military canteen systems have been abolished in India, and coffee shops, refreshment rooms and liquor bars have been substituted. Every effort is

to be made to wean the soldiers from converting the bar into a lounging room. These coffee rooms are working most profitably with certain regiments. The proceeds are applied to the promotion of the comforts, material and other, of the soldiers. As a part, also, of the general scheme of Sir Frederick Roberts for improving the condition of the soldiers, regimental institutes have been started on a wide basis to provide for rational amusement. Each institute is divided into five branches—library and

reading room, a recreation room, an Army Temperance Association room, a theatre, and, finally, a refreshment department. A sub-committee of three non-commissioned officers will assist each commissioned officer in charge. The commander-in-chief directs that every endeavor is to be used to suppress the use of profane and obscene language. Soldiers guilty of misconduct will be excluded. One of the main objects is to render the institute a means of raising the tone of the soldiers to the level of the

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STANHOPEA. | **ANGULOA.** | **GALEANDRA.**
MILTONIA. | **VANDA.** | **CALANTHE.**

1-ounce Bottles, - \$0.75
2 " " - - 1.50 } See Cut.

If not to be obtained of your druggist, we will send by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

SEELY MFG. CO., Perfumers,

DETROIT, Mich.

GEO. H. & J. E. SMITH,
Proprietors.

FOUR INSTANCES OF THIS KIND HAVE COME TO OUR NOTICE RECENTLY.

GOTHENBOURG, OCTOBER 5TH, 1888.

THE MAGNOLIA ANTI-FRICTION METAL CO.

GENTLEMEN:

Since my last letter I have been on board the S. S. "Nora" and seen the chief engineer about the bearings that got Magnolia run in New York. The chief engineer had precisely the same story to tell as the second engineer—the metal to be considered too soft; the metal had given away; they had had to stop and sod up the bearings, which were running rather warm, but not so much that the brass melted or was abraded. I had the engineer to show me the bearing, which was cast off, and I found it not look overwell; it had some stripes, showing that it had gone rather warm. I examined the engineer and found out that the metal, as he considered, was not quite properly put in, and the brass was now a little loose, but said this could not satisfy me for the bad running. So I asked if he (the engineer) had anything of the Magnolia Metal on board. Yes; he had bought some Magnolia Metal to use when he had occasion to. I told him to show me an ingot of it. I then saw at once that it was NOT Magnolia, and I had the engineer to go with me up on the shipbuilding yard, where the steamer is now for repairs, and where I have supplied some Magnolia, and showed him an ingot of the same. He then was fully convinced that it was not Magnolia he had got in the bearing and on board. The engineer did not remember the name of the shipbuilding yard in New York, so I went up to the owner of the ship and asked him to show me the New York bill to see what kind of metal they had charged for. I got the bill and then I found out that they had been wise enough NOT TO CALL IT MAGNOLIA, is was "Lubric Metal." The engineer tells me that the Magnolia was strongly recommended to him of all he saw about it and he wanted them, consequently, to let him have of it. The thing is now clear enough. The people had some old stuff they wanted to get rid of, recommended Magnolia, and ran in "Lubric Metal," thinking this is a stranger that we will never see any more, we give him the old stuff. The engineer had told them to let him know when they were going to run in the metal in the bearing, because he wanted to be present; however, they took care NOT to do that, so when the engineer came up, the metal was already melted in. This bad trick was very near sealing the whole affair here. This boat is the first Swedish boat that got the Magnolia, coming to the very shipyard where Magnolia just now is run in some bearings on steamers sailing as trials, telling people: "We have got Magnolia in New York—just for nothing." It was very happy I just got hold of the thing so early as I did. If it had been taken up in the bill as Magnolia, I would have given you the name of the New York shipbuilding yard and sent over an ingot of the metal delivered, but, as it is now is, I believe that we can do nothing but to keep a sharp lookout for such tricks.

Yours very truly, (Signed) J. M. LAGERWALL.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE,

Embracing Everything Required for Use or Decoration of the Table.

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No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York.

best behaved characters in each regiment. Sir Frederic Roberts is fast establishing his reputation as the soldier's best friend, and his reforms are already bearing valuable fruit.

CHILI has a population of, excluding the aboriginal inhabitants, 2,000,000. The number of Araucanians, Bolivian and American Indians is estimated at 50,000. The populations of the principal towns are as follows: Santiago, 189,392; Valparaiso, 104,952; Concepcion, 24,180; Talca, 23,452; Chillan, 20,756; La Serena, 17,230; Iquique, 15,391; Tacna, 14,188; Curico, 10,710.

At the annual dinner in London, Oct. 25, of the survivors of the battle of Balaklava, but 16 were present. Five of them, Lord Tredegar, Sir George Wombwell, Sir Wm. Gordon, Major Clowes and Col. Musenden, were in the famous charge of the Light Brigade.

This war pigeon has just been turned to a curious use in Russia, according to the *Novoe Vremya*, viz., to convey negatives of photographs taken in a balloon. The first experiment was made from the cupola of the Cathedral of Isaac, and the subject photographed was the Winter Palace. The plates

were packed in envelopes, impenetrable to the light, and then tied to the feet of the pigeons, who safely and quickly carried them to the station at Volkovo.

NOTHING is trifling in the field, where every mistake, if detected, is immediately taken advantage of by the foe, and when so, is most frequently irreparable; and where the least deviation from principle must lead to a series of misfortunes, the results of which are no less than the destruction of empires, whose very being, no less than the security of property in the individual, and peaceable com-

CHRISTMAS CARDS BY MAIL.



OUR CARD AND BOOKLET PACKETS have become a necessity in THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES AT CHRISTMAS TIME. MILLIONS OF THE BEST CARDS made have been thus distributed. They sell THEMSELVES wherever shown. Any person, boy or girl, can make money by showing these packets to friends and neighbors. For this purpose we will send a complete set of the FIRST SIX PACKAGES FOR \$5.50, and of the complete set of TEN PACKAGES FOR \$5.00 AND 50 CENTS for postage and registering, or to buy one ordering \$5.00 WORTH at one time a \$1.00 PACKET will be SENT FREE.

No. 1.—FOR 50 CENTS, AND 4 CENTS FOR POSTAGE, 17 PRANG & CO.'s and other fine Christmas Cards, together with a handsome Birthday Booklet and a Calendar for 1890.
No. 2.—FOR 50 CENTS, AND 4 CENTS FOR POSTAGE, 10 large and finer Cards from the above publishers, with beautiful folding Cards by Celia Thaxter (retail price 50 cents).
No. 3.—FOR \$1.00, AND 6 CENTS FOR POSTAGE, a choice selection of 25 beautiful Cards of Prang's and Hildesheimer, including a Christmas novelty retail price from 50 cents to \$1.00.
No. 4.—FOR \$1.00, AND 8 CENTS FOR POSTAGE, a selection of 30 of our largest and finest Cards, including a four-folding calendar containing the above cut by L. Prang.
No. 5.—FOR \$1.00, AND 10 CENTS FOR POSTAGE, 10

DOUBLE FRINGED CARDS, each in a separate envelope, together with two handsome Cards of Children's Heads.
No. 6.—FOR 25 CENTS, AND 2 CENTS FOR POSTAGE, 10 PRANG'S, TUCK'S, WARD'S, and other beautiful Cards, including a Card cut in the form of a Fan.
No. 7.—FOR 50 CENTS, AND 4 CENTS FOR POSTAGE, 5 Booklets selected from the best authors, and a Calendar for 1890.
No. 8.—FOR \$1.00, AND 8 CENTS FOR POSTAGE, 7 HANDSOME SOUVENIR BOOKS, with appropriate selections from best authors; retail price, 25 and 50 cents each, including an illuminated board cover, small book, by E. P. Dutton & Co.
No. 9.—BIRTHDAY PACKET. FOR 50 CENTS, 17 FINE CARDS OF PRANG'S, AND OTHER MAKERS.
No. 10.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL PACKET. FOR 50 CENTS, 25 CARDS OF MARCUS WARD'S AND PRANG'S.

STAMPS OR POSTAL NOTES RECEIVED.

NOVELTIES, at 15, 25, 50, 75 CENTS AND \$1.00 each, for BIRTHDAY OR ANNIVERSARY, which will be selected with care for different tastes and ages as specified.

TO TEACHERS ONLY.

50 MARCUS WARD'S PRANG'S and other beautiful Cards, no two alike, for \$1.00, and 8 cents for Postage. Better assortment, \$1.00, and 10 cents for Postage. A very choice selection, no two alike, \$1.00, and 20 cents for Postage and Registering. And for 50 cents, and 4 cents for Postage, 25 Cards, no two alike.

BEACON HILL LINEN. FOR FASHIONABLE USE IS THE BEST PAPER MADE. COMMONWEALTH LINEN. A MEDIUM PRICED BUT FINE GRADE. U. S. TREASURY BOND. TOUGHEST PAPER MADE. IS VERY FASHIONABLE. CARTER'S TYPE-WRITING PAPERS. "BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET."

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forts which the inhabitant enjoys, all principally rest on the military and naval establishments.—*Do Foucoco.*

The Keep Mfg. Co., 800, 811 Broadway, New York, branch store, 114 Tremont street, Boston, makers of Keep's shirts and fine furnishings, issue a handsome little circular entitled, "Suggestions about Shirts and Men's Furnishings," in which they mention that they carry the largest stock and greatest variety of shirts and furnishings in New York, and their ability to supply the demands of the most fastidious. The manufacture of their celebrated shirts is constantly increasing, and it is their intention to continue to increase by always maintaining the standard and making the price as

low as is consistent with good materials and workmanship. They state that their stock of Fall and Winter Underwear is larger and more complete than ever before.

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MUCH sympathy was felt for the young lady recently so badly burned in attempting to rescue her companion. Undoubtedly she would have been disfigured for life had not that famous remedy, "PHENOL SODIQUE," been applied to the wounds. Relief was instantaneous and the healing rapid, while not even a scar now remains. Keep this infallible cure for all hurts near or far. Price 50 cents.

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CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

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ANDERSON.—At Washington, D. C., October 23, to the wife of Ensign E. A. Anderson, U. S. N., a son.

BIEG.—At Washington, D. C., October 24, to the wife of Assistant Engineer F. C. Bieg, U. S. N., a son.

ELLCOTT.—At Washington, D. C., October 15, to the wife of Ensign John M. Ellicott, U. S. N., a son.

MARRIED.

BARNUM—MAGINNIS.—At New Albany, Ind., October 24, Lieutenant MALVERN HILL BARNUM, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MARTHA SCRIBNER MAGINNIS.

BULLARD—SAUNDERS.—At Baltimore, Md., Oct. 30, Ensign W. H. G. BULLARD to Miss ELLEN BEIRNE SAUNDERS.

CLARK—BROWN.—At Erie, Pa., Oct. 29, Ensign GEORGE RANDOLPH CLARK, U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY A. BROWN.

DONALDSON—PITMAN.—At Ogden, Iowa, Oct. 23, Lieutenant CHAS. V. DONALDSON, 24th U. S. Infantry, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH PITMAN.

MICELAN—HECKECKER.—At Newport, R. I., Oct. 31, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN to GEORGINA, daughter of John G. Heckeker, Esq.

MOSES—RAUM.—At Washington, D. C., October 23, Lieut. F. J. MOSES, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss MARIA RAUM, daughter of Gen. Green B. Raum.

NICHOLS—GILBERT.—At Pasadena, Cal., October 19, Mr. BENJAMIN NICHOLS, Clerk, Headquarters Department of Arizona, to Miss EMMA GILBERT.

POINDEXTER—SYNG NDS.—At St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing on Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 26, Assistant Surgeon JEFFERSON D. POINDEXTER, U. S. Army, to Miss EUNICE SYMONDS, daughter of Col. H. C. Symonds.

THORN—FLOYD JONES.—At Unqua, South Oyster Bay, L. I., Oct. 30, L. WISE AKERLY, daughter of Edward Floyd-Jones, to Codd RAGET THORN.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM, uncle of General J. C. Kelton, U. S. A.

HAGNER.—In Oldham County, Ky., Oct. 12, Mrs. LAURA

HAGNER, widow of Lieut. Chas. N. Hagner, Topographical Engineers, U. S. Army.

HUMPHREY.—Suddenly, at Omaha, Neb., October 28, 1st Lieutenant BALLARD S. HUMPHREY, 9th U. S. Cavalry.

MORGAN.—Suddenly, at Washington, D. C., Sunday, Oct. 27, 1889, CAROLINE W. MORGAN, wife of Thomas P. Morgan, Esq., and mother of the wife of Major R. C. Parker, U. S. Army.

POTTER.—Oct. 29, at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., EDWARD HOWARD, son of Franklin and Harriet F. Potter, and grandson of the Governor, Captain Edward E. Potter, U. S. Navy.

SHALER.—At the residence of her son, Captain Charles Shaler, U. S. A., Watervliet Arsenal, Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 28, MARY ANN HIDDLE, widow of the Hon. Charles Shaler, of Pittsburg, Pa., in the 84th year of her age.

TAYLOR.—At San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 20, Major MORSE K. TAYLOR, U. S. Army, retired.

WHITE.—At Springfield, Mo., Oct. 25, HENRY C. WHITE, former Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy.

WILSON.—At Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., Oct. 19, Miss MARY COOK WILSON, aunt of Major George W. McKee, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.

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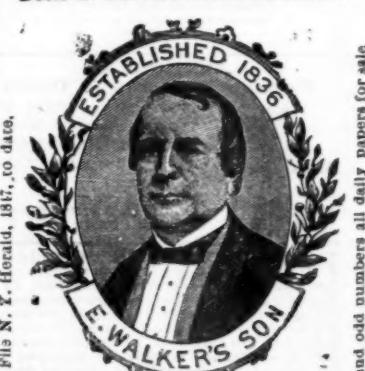
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